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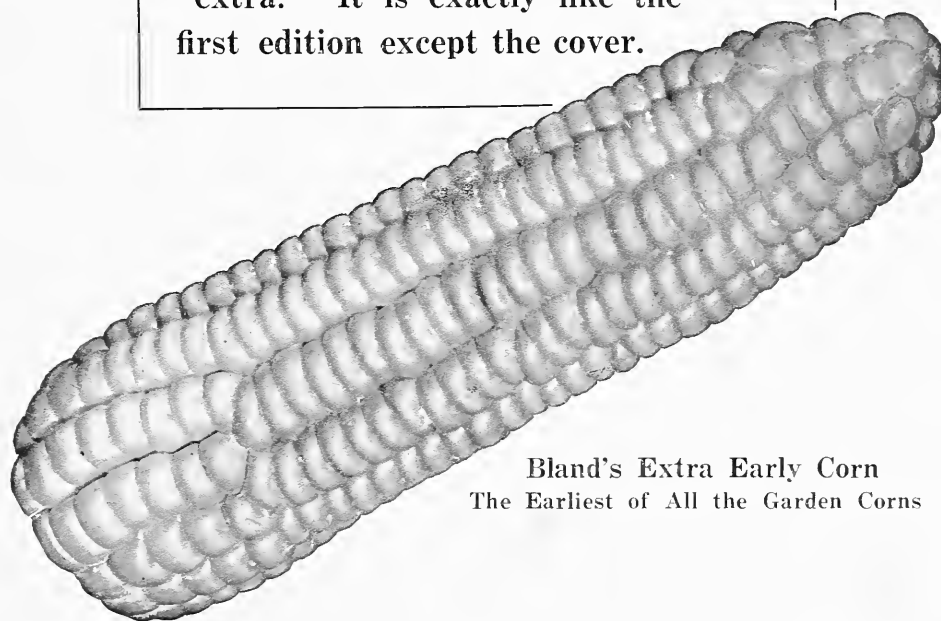
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Extra Edition

WOOD'S SEEDS

1924

The demand for our 1924 catalog has exhausted our first edition, hence this "extra." It is exactly like the first edition except the cover.



Bland's Extra Early Corn
The Earliest of All the Garden Corns

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN RICHMOND, VA.

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Start the lawn as early as possible to give the grass a chance to become well established before the spring growth of weeds.

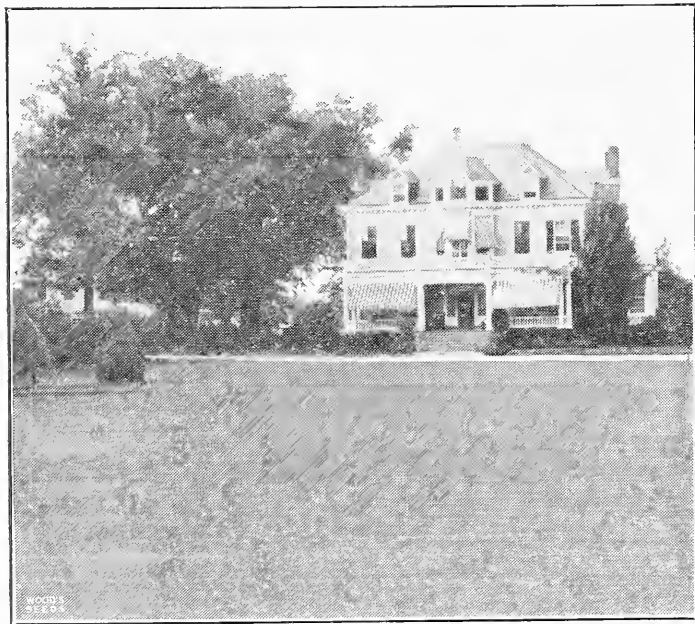
Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply either Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food or Sheep Manure, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grasses spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Write for circular, "Special Grasses for Lawns and Golf Courses."

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre.

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 35 to 40 lbs. sow one acre.

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. This mixture also contains Bermuda grass, one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures do not contain this grass unless it is especially ordered. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.95; 25 lbs. \$9.35; 50 lbs. \$18.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Permanent Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 330 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

Is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care cannot be given. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.85; 50 lbs. \$15.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$9.85; 50 lbs. \$19.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

White Dutch Clover for Lawns

For Description and Quantity to Sow, See Page 57.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.85.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, shrubbery and lawns. It contains the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. It is highly concentrated, is in a thoroughly soluble form and the plant food is readily assimilated. For lawns and vegetables apply 1 lb. to 50 square feet; for pot plants 2 tablespoonfuls to each half peck of earth.

The 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages are in sifter top cans, very convenient for applying. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25-lb. bag 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.65; 500 lbs. \$12.00; ton \$45.00.

WOOD'S SEEDS

About Warranting Seeds

—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

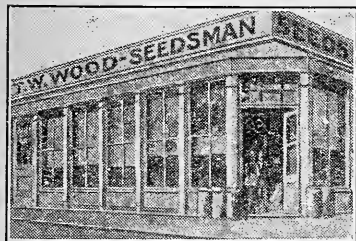
"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

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Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog:

[illegible]

Your Good Fortune and Ours



WHERE WE STARTED
44 YEARS AGO.

Few farmers realize how intimately their good or bad fortune is related to ours. Did it ever occur to you that if we sold you unreliable seeds we would be digging our own business grave, for if the farmer does not prosper we cannot. That is "Reason No. 1" why we sell you only high-grade, dependable seeds.

Our welfare depends upon the confidence of thousands of people who we never see. We cannot afford to undermine that confidence, for our business life depends upon it. That is "Reason No. 2" why we sell you only high-grade, dependable seeds.

Never in our more than forty years' business life have we intentionally sacrificed quality to make a low price. We sell good seeds at a reasonable price, but offer no price baits on undependable seeds. A low price on Wood's Seeds means a low price on good seeds. On the other hand, many seedsmen handle as many as four qualities of each grass and clover seeds—the lower the quality the more weeds and foreign matter and the lower the germination. The low price for the low grades appeals to the storekeeper who has no seedsman's reputation to sustain and is only interested in the profit he makes. We offer only one grade, the very best, and call it **WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND**. You cannot go wrong when you buy and plant the best.

Errors—we make them—who doesn't? But we will cheerfully correct them if the fault is ours. Don't tell your neighbors about our mistakes—tell us, for we want to correct them.

We cordially thank our thousands of good friends for their liberal patronage and assure them, and our new friends as well, that we will do our utmost to see that our friendly business relations will continue.

Wishing for you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, we are

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1924.



GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more you can deduct the cost of buying a money order from your remittance. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corns, cow-peas, soy and velvet beans and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "postpaid" there is no charge for bags. On orders for quantities under 50 pounds at prices quoted "not prepaid," there is no charge for bags. On lots of 50 pounds or more of clovers, timothy, hard grass, millet, rape, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: 2½ bus. size, 55 cts.; 1 bus. size, 25 cts.; ½ bus. size, 15 cts.

About Warranting Seeds —While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and amount paid for them will be refunded."

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety.	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	100 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ NAVY	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	May, June, July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CHUFAS	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS	Feb., Mar.—Aug to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
“ FIELD	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 oz.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI	March to July.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CAN- TALOUPE	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILLET, GOLDEN	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
OKRA	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP	March to June 15th.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	¼ to ½ inch.	.....
PEANUTS	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN	Feb. to May.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ COW	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1000 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY	Mar., April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RAPE	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1 to 1½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 6 feet.	4 to 5 feet.	½ inch.	.....
RYE	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
SPINACH	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO	February.	.....	1 to 2 ozs.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
VETCH	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

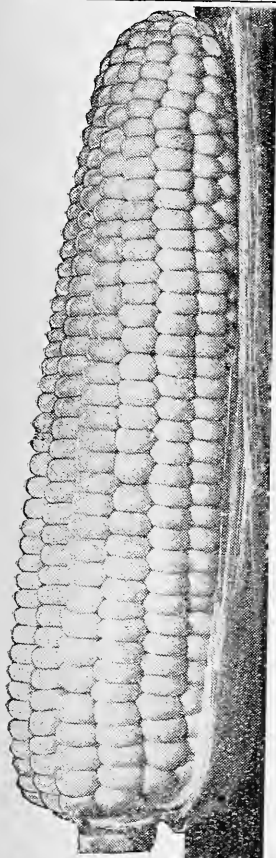
BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

Laredo Soy Beans

A new variety of outstanding worth particularly for making hay. Unlike many varieties that make coarse central stems, the Laredo has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal bean hay. As a fine quality hay maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is particularly adapted to sections where wilt and nematode are prevalent, as it has proved resistant to these troubles. It is medium early in maturity, is a good yielder of beans, and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter in the fall. **By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25.**
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

No. 159. Golden Giant Sweet Corn



So great was the demand for Golden Giant last season that it was utterly impossible to supply all who wanted it. We have this spring only a fairly liberal quantity, so we urge you to order early so that you will not be disappointed in having this sterling corn in your garden.

Not since the introduction of the now famous Golden Bantam has a new variety of garden corn aroused such universal interest as has Golden Giant. There is only one single objection that can be raised against Golden Bantam, for it has earliness, and above all it has delicious sweet flavor and tenderness, but it makes a small ear. The Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and a week earlier. Dr. DeLue, who bred it, says of it: "Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land." The cob is small and carries fourteen to eighteen straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. From the time the ground is thoroughly warm you can plant it for succession throughout the entire season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55.**

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

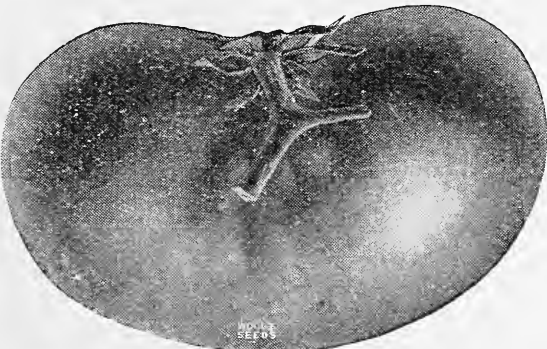
No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

In size, solidity, meatiness, productiveness and especially in quality no tomato can compare with Brimmer.

Fruits weighing from 1 to 1½ lbs. are not regarded as particularly large for they frequently weigh over 2 lbs. They are practically all meat, have no core and very few seeds. They are free from acid and can be enjoyed by those who cannot eat acid fruits.

For more complete description see page 35.

Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50.

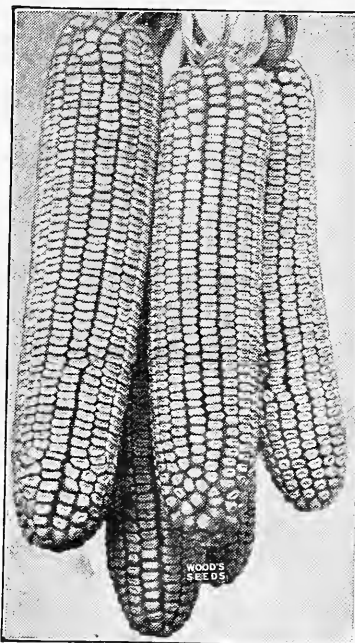


Certified Virginia Soy Beans

There is probably no variety of soy bean more entitled to popularity than the Virginia, its abundant growth giving it a high place among hay-making soy beans. The Virginia Crop Improvement Association has thought it of sufficient importance to give it special attention by growing and distributing specially selected planting stock, inspecting the crops grown from their seed and placing their seal of approval on the crops. Every bag of Certified Virginia Soy Beans shipped from our house will bear a certification tag so that every buyer will be assured that the beans he buys have been inspected and certified. For description of Virginia Soy Beans see page 74. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel \$5.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 10-bushel lots \$3.90 per bushel.

Woodburn White Dent Corn

For twenty years corn experts worked on Woodburn White



Dent, breeding it for increased productiveness and resistance to windstorms. Our planting stock was secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, who bred it, and is from a crop that yielded an average of 100 bushels to the acre. Compare this with the yield from your own corns and with the average of 28 bushels to the acre for the entire country, and you get some idea of the possibilities in the corn yield you can have by planting Woodburn White Dent as a foundation for your future plantings. It is a vigorous growing white dent, the stalk is thick and leafy, grows 10 to 11 feet high, bears one to two good ears to the stalk that are 11 to 12 inches long, solid, well filled out at butt and tip, and does not shrivel like some of the big eared corns. It has a very strong stalk, well rooted and will not blow down easily. Matures in around one hundred days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.**
Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Woodburn White Dent Corn has proved to be very satisfactory; it yields about 90 bushels to the acre on good ground, keeps well, makes good feed and nice meal.

RICHARD E. BOYD, Amelia Co., Va.

I found Woodburn White Dent Corn very satisfactory; a heavy yielder. I made sixteen barrels to the acre without fertilizer; sound, heavy corn, medium cob, excellent fodder. I got a good stand, nearly every seed coming up.

W. W. SCALES, Spottsylvania Co., Va.

Your Woodburn White Dent Corn is just the best early corn I have ever planted and I have tried a good many varieties. It makes such good big ears, also a good sturdy stalk.

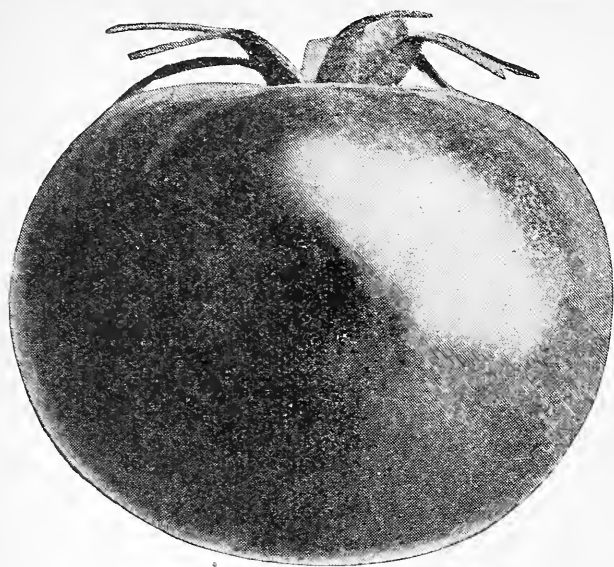
L. J. GOODSON, Thomas Co., Ga.

Free Flower Seeds

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, provided you call for them with your order. Please order by number.

Collection No. 1—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more; one packet each Calendula, Candytuft, Gypsophila or Baby's Breath, Kochia or Burning Bush, Linum or Scarlet Flax, Nemophila, Nigella or Love in a Mist, Poppy, Virginian Stocks and Zinnia.

Collection No. 2—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$2.00 or more; one packet each of all the varieties in No. 1 Collection, also the following: Ageratum, Amaranthus, Catchfly, Centaurea or Cornflower, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cockscomb, Escholtzia or California Gilia, Hibiscus, Ice Plant and Mignonette. These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed.



Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

Wilt has proved so destructive that the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture to breed Wilt Resistant varieties have been fully justified. Every gardener should grow at least a few of each of the Wilt Resistant Tomatoes to be assured of a supply. Plant the Marvel for early, Norduke for mid-season and Norton for late. All of our seeds of these tomatoes were grown from seed stock supplied by the Department of Agriculture and are the best that have been bred up to this time.

No. 429. Norduke—The finest mid-season variety of wilt resistant tomato, maturing earlier than Stone, but larger. The fruits are red, smooth, and are borne in great abundance. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$3.00.**

No. 420. Marvel Wilt Resistant—Prolific medium early tomato, producing smooth, red fruit of medium size. It is suitable for the home garden, market and canning. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**

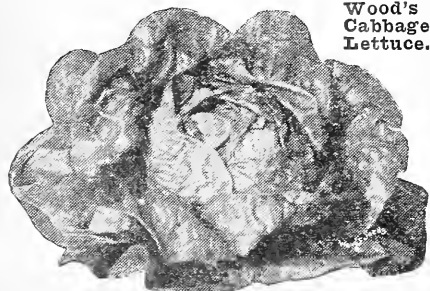
No. 421. Norton Wilt Resistant—A late tomato very much like Stone. The fruits are very smooth, solid and finely flavored. It begins to ripen in midsummer and continues till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**

Washington Asparagus, (Rust resistant).—Rust is damaging asparagus beds so seriously that the United States Department of Agriculture has developed a variety that is not only rust resistant, but produces extra large, straight, luscious, tender stalks. In quality and appearance you have probably never grown asparagus as fine. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.**

ROOTS.—40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

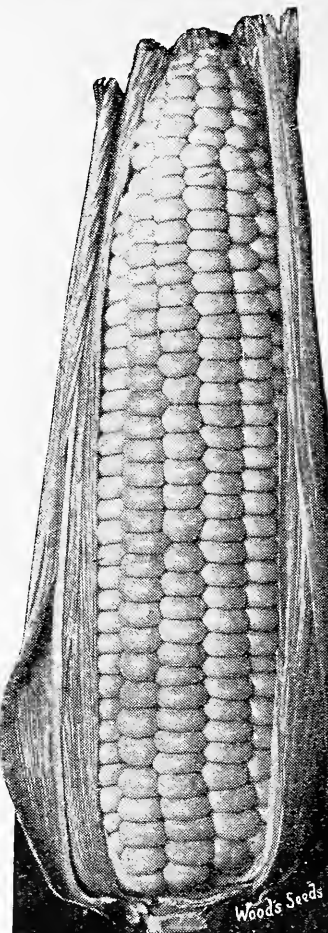
Imported Valencia Peanuts—In response to a growing demand for the finest type of Spanish peanuts, we have imported the original strain of Valencias direct from Spain. It makes large pods closely filled with three to four nuts of the best Spanish peanut flavor. The nuts are of such handsome appearance that the crop should sell at a premium over market price. **By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.35; 50 lbs. \$10.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.**

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce—There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside, for summer growing, for late fall, or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large and solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for more than thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.;**



oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early Corn—Every one looks forward to the time when the first "corn on the cob" is ready, and the first is Bland's Extra Early, for in earliness none can equal it. It is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such a constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It is not a sugar corn, nor are the ears as long as the late kinds, but they are of good size, attractive and well filled with plump, pearly-white grains of fine flavor. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**



Bland's Extra Early Corn.

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. We are safe in saying that in earliness Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. For several years we have not been able to supply the demand for our Hanover, but we grew a larger supply last summer and hope to have enough for all our customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

—If you want the very earliest squashes, Wood's Earliest Prolific is the only squash to plant. It is fully ten days earlier than the next earliest, but its greatest merit is the increased amount of flesh because the scallops are not as pronounced; they are easier to prepare and with less waste, and they are thicker from the stem to blossom end and not flattened as in ordinary varieties. Two squashes contain as much flesh as three of other kinds. Bush form, about two feet high, a vigorous grower and an abundant yielder. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.**



Wood's Ideal White Spine Cucumber.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine—Our Ideal meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver at our expense to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges only.

ASPARAGUS



Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured for the previous crop is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 3. WASHINGTON.

—A heavy yielding, rust-resistant asparagus developed by the United States Department of Agriculture; produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.**

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 80 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 75 cts. per lb.**

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5-lb. lots 70 cts. per lb.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

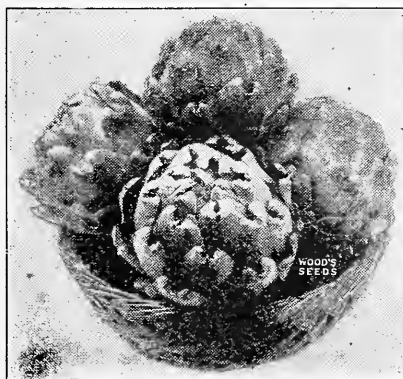
WASHINGTON.—One year old roots. By mail postpaid, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.25 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail, postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.50; \$8.50 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old-roots. By mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—Write for special price.

ARTICHOKE



Green Globe Artichoke.

in Virginia and farther South; should be largely grown; once planted, lasts for years. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.**

Culture.—Plant Green Globe Artichoke seeds in hot-beds in February and transplant in May, or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure. If properly cared for will last for years.

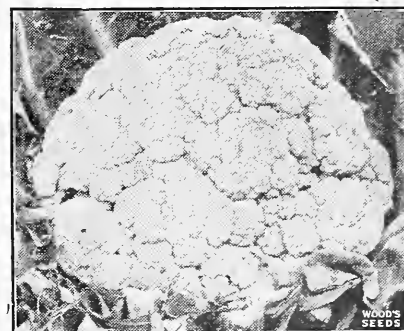
No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.

—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information see page 78. **Pkt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.00.**

Broccoli

—Similar to cauliflower, but taller, and the heads more divided, harder and stands greater extremes of temperature. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Cultivate like cauliflower. 1 oz. will produce 2,000 plants.



Early White Cape Broccoli.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid \$2.50 per lb.**

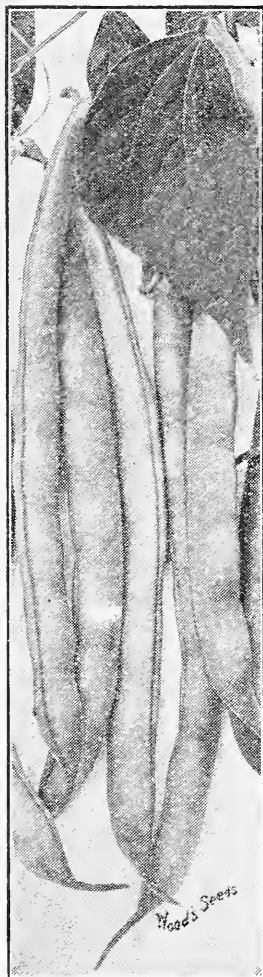


Brussels Sprouts.

Bush or Snap Beans

Green Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.



Wood's Earliest
Red Valentine Beans.

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks from the time the ground gets warm till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 100 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 10. Wood's Earliest Red Valentine

—If you are in doubt about what variety to plant, you will make no mistake in selecting Red Valentine. It is the old standby for the home garden, and among the green podded beans has no superior, especially when grown during an unfavorable season. The pods are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, fleshy, crisp, tender, and free of fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

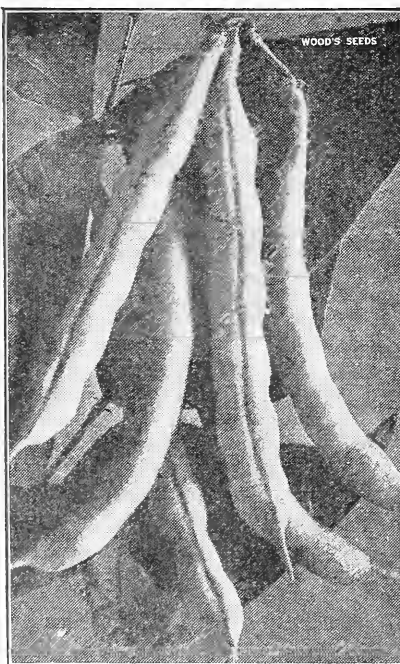
No. 11. Black Valentine —The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. An ideal bean for the earliest market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

—Exceptionally fine for either home use or market; ranks among the earliest yet in quality has no superior. The pods are round, 5 to 6 inches long, meaty, perfectly stringless, and are borne continuously for weeks. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

—One of the most reliable, productive beans in our list. Early and hardy, pods round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle, and of the highest quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



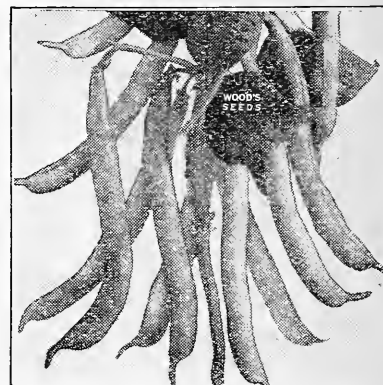
Stringless Green Pod Beans



Extra Early
Refugee

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

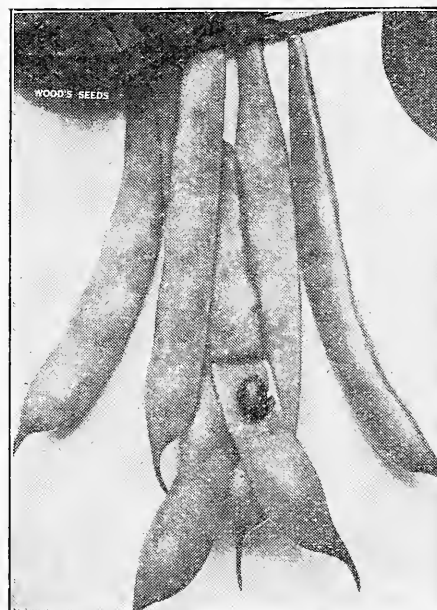
—In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Bountiful or
Early Six Weeks Beans

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Tennessee Green Pod Beans.

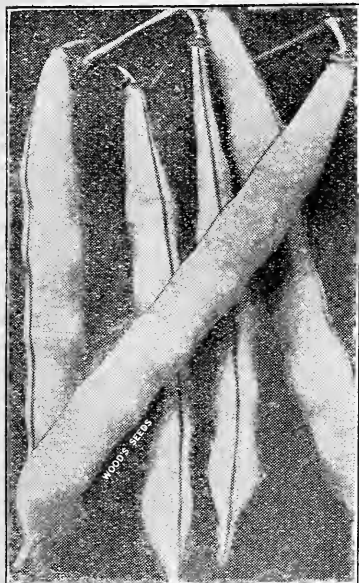
BEANS BY WEIGHT

1 lb. equals about a pint.
2 lbs. equals about a quart.
15 lbs. equals one peck.
60 lbs. equals one bushel.

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Poddled Varieties

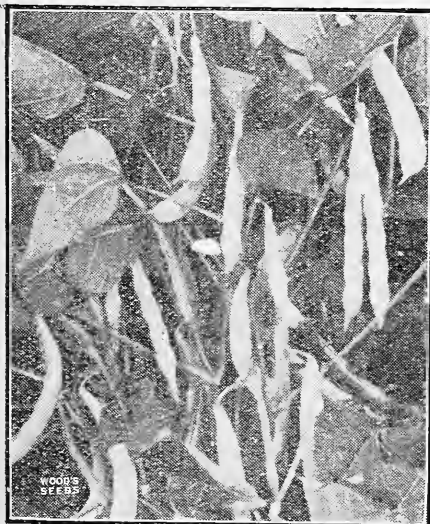
Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.



Round Pod Brittle Wax

long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax—The best wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.50.



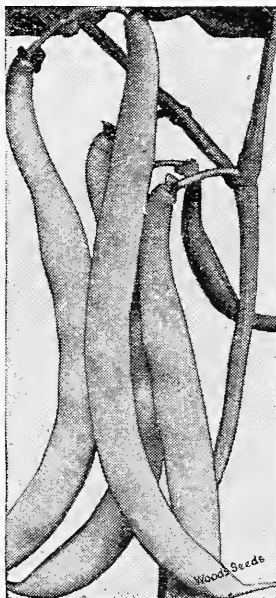
Pencil Pod Black Wax

No. 29. Round Pod

Brittle Wax—A handsome mid-season wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. Quite hardy and very prolific; it would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory wax bean for the private garden. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

—A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out



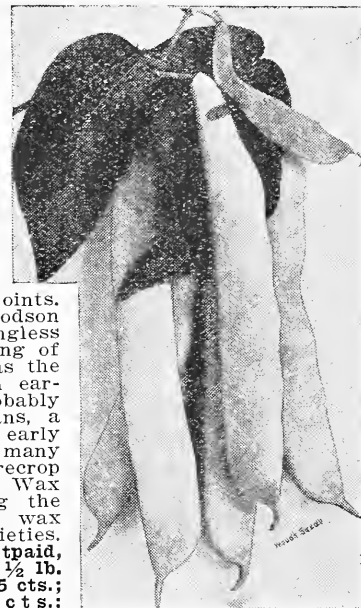
Rustless Golden Wax

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

—An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 33. Surecrop

Stringless Wax—Resembles Currie's Rust Proof but even **hardier, more rust proof, and stringless** at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. With the exception of Hodson Wax, the Surecrop Stringless Wax is the biggest yielding of all the wax beans and has the advantage of being much earlier. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans, a distinct advantage where early planting is practiced. In many respects Surecrop Stringless Wax ranks among the best of the wax podded varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Surecrop Stringless Wax

Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

No. 31. Hodson Wax

—We know of no wax bean that will give as generous a yield as Hodson Wax. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, handsome in appearance, very fleshy, and if picked when young are crisp and tender. Vigorous, hardy, productive and disease resistant. Not as early as other kinds, it comes about ten days after the early varieties, but its remarkable yield more than makes up for its later maturity. Use Hodson Wax for your second and later plantings and you will have surprisingly large yields. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Hodson Wax

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

If you have never inoculated your seed beans, try it this season and note the difference in the crop. It will increase the yield, give a quicker growth and earlier maturity. Inoculated beans take their nitrogen from the air instead of from the soil. We can supply a special Farmogerm inoculation for garden beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size 50 cts.; 1 acre size \$1.00; 3-acre size \$2.50; 12-acre size \$9.00.

You Ought to Have a Planet, Jr.

A Planet, Jr. is like the telephone—after you have it you wonder how you got on without it. They take the drudgery out of gardening and make it a real pleasure. We have used them for more than thirty years and can recommend them in the highest terms. We have drills and cultivators adapted to the small garden and others for the large garden and for market gardeners. Look on page 88 and make a selection—you will never regret the purchase.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Crease-back

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 51. Lazy Wife —One of the most popular beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 46. October or Horticultural

(Wren's Egg or Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long; can be used as snaps, for shelling when green, or dried for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities and where the season is short. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 45. White Kentucky Wonder

—Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax —Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield —May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. Often planted in corn, making good crops without poles. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead —The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners —Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Pole or Cornfield Beans.

Fifty lbs. Beans may be ordered at the 100-lb. price.

Bush Lima Beans Small Varieties

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of Wilson, Fordhook, Burpee's, Ford's Mammoth, Carpinteria and Large White Limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean,

making special selections for seed stocks from plants which show largest yields. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima

—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

Bush Lima Beans Large Varieties

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields—more than twenty pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each contain four or five large, fat beans, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00. Crop very short.**

No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

Pole Lima Beans

50-lb. lots of beans may be ordered at the 100-lb. price.

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) —This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole limas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

No. 58. Small Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina)—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

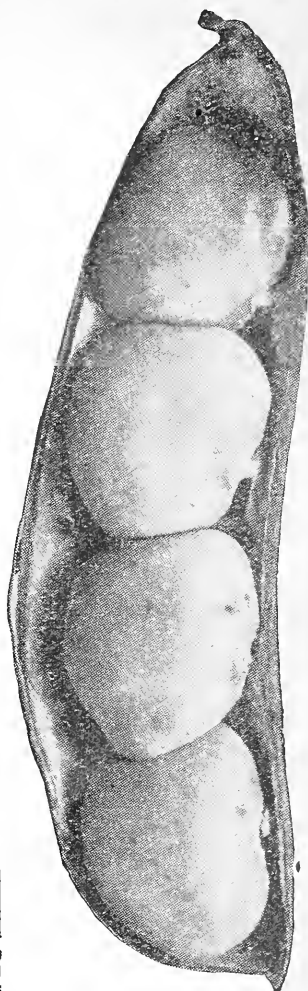
No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima —Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima —A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 4 or 5 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima —The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.**



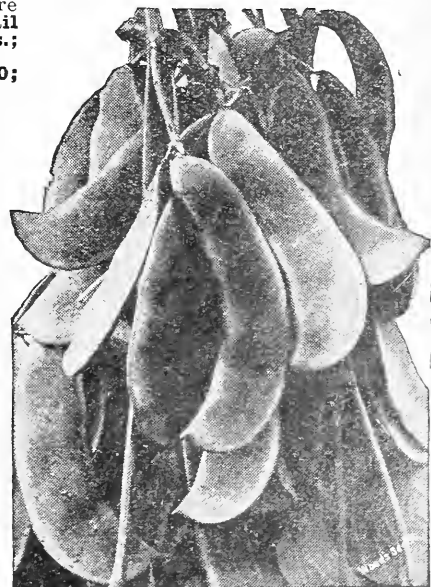
Wilson Bush Lima Beans.



Fordhook Bush Lima.



Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.



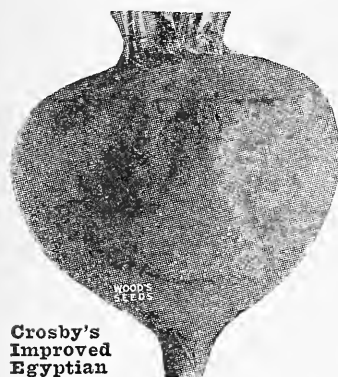
Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, plant in hot-beds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Beets for winter use should be planted from April till July, soaking the seeds before planting. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop: smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, plant in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. In the garden plant in rows 15 inches apart. Plant from April till July for fall and winter use, and store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots.

No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian

—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. It is not as flat as Extra Early Egyptian nor as round as Eclipse—these varieties are its rivals in earliness. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. It has the advantage of being fit for use earlier than most beets, as it takes on its turnip shape at a very early stage of its growth. The tops and tap-root are both small. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 75 cts. per lb.**



Crosby's
Improved
Egyptian

No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian

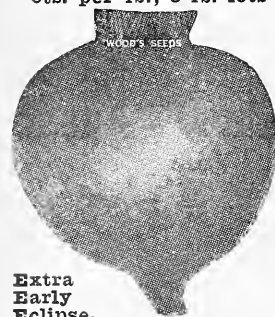
—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, its earliness adapting it for first early crop and for forcing. It is about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about two inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.**



Extra Early Egyptian.

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

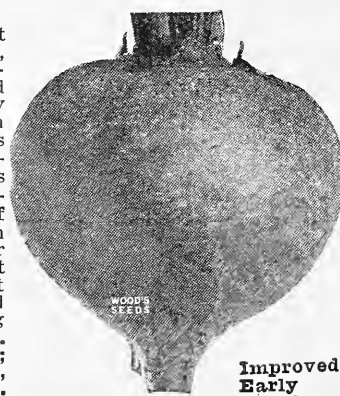
—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young, but holds these good qualities well as it gets older. A fine beet for the earliest home garden. Market growers like it for its earliness and handsome appearance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.**



Extra
Early
Eclipse.

No. 70. Improved Early Blood

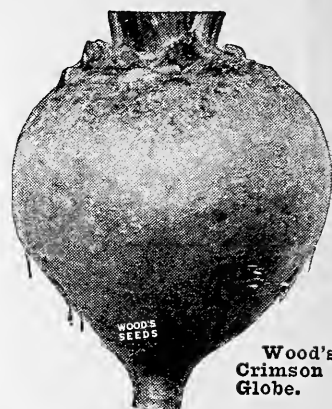
—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.**



Improved
Early
Blood

No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like Crimson Globe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75 cts. per lb.**



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

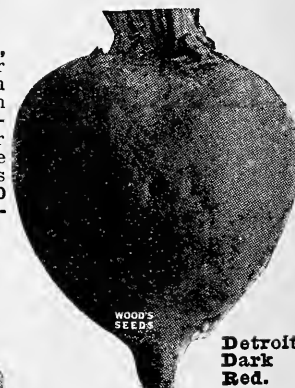
No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

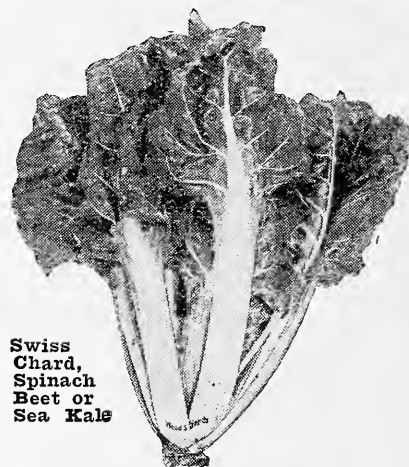


No. 73. Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine; for canning it has no superior. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**



Detroit
Dark
Red.



Swiss
Chard,
Spinach
Beet or
Sea Kale

No. 76. Swiss Chard

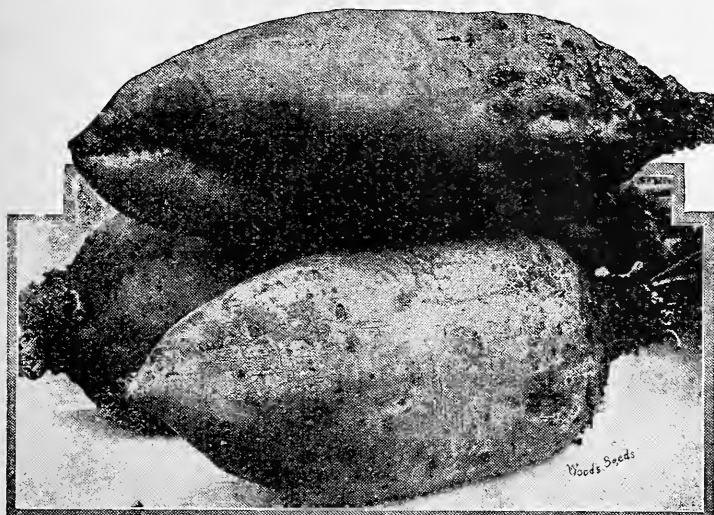
SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting the tops it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Prepare it just like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Plant from early in the spring till July. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 75. Long Smooth Blood —Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

Stock Beets or Mangels

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.



Stock Beets or Mangels.

No. 81. Yellow or Orange Globe —The finest type of cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. Grows almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

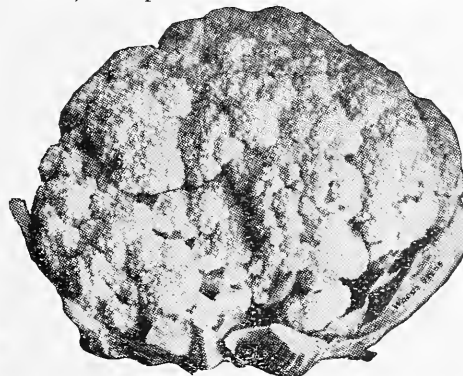
No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 40 cts. per lb.**

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

Sow the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds; 120 to 130 days for the late.

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 55 cts.; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$22.00.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; ½ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$5.50; lb. \$20.00.**

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.**

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.

—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**



Water Cress.

No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

Fall Plantings.—After September 20th sow the early varieties to make plants to set out in November. If sown too early in the fall they have a tendency to shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed varieties.

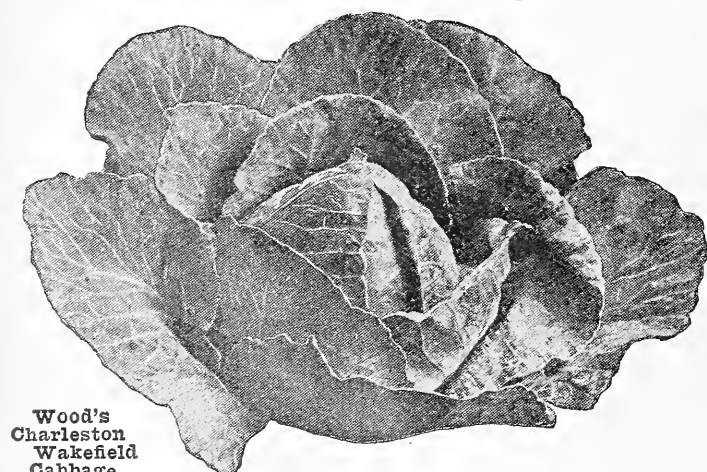
No. 90. Wood's Extra Early



Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

The Earliest of All Cabbages

Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Although pre-eminently an early cabbage it has size, for it is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, though not quite so solid, but **fully a week earlier.** The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**

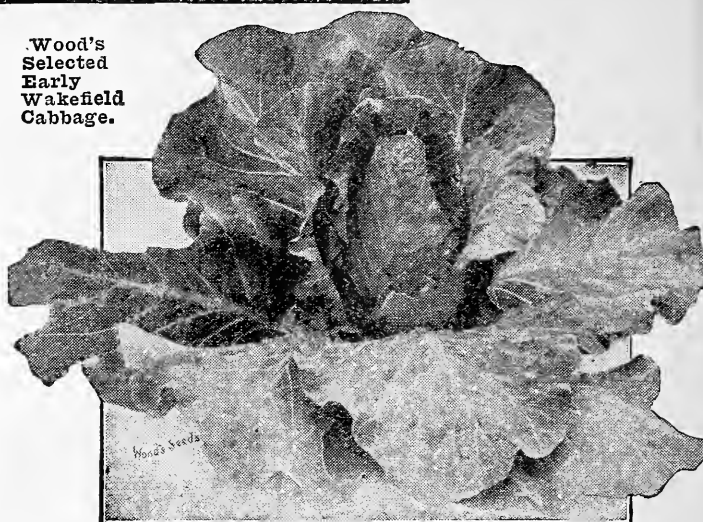


Wood's
Charleston
Wakefield
Cabbage

No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a week to ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, equally as solid, but considerably larger; has a less pointed and thicker head. Its earliness, hardness, size and solidity have contributed to make it one of the most universally grown early cabbages. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.15 per lb.**

Wood's Selected Early Wakefield Cabbage.



No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wakefield Cabbage is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had—our Jersey and Charleston Wakefields are thoroughbreds. They are early, hardy and uniform, and make but few outside leaves. Jersey Wakefield makes solid pointed heads of good size and of most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$2.15 per lb.**

No. 96. All Head Early



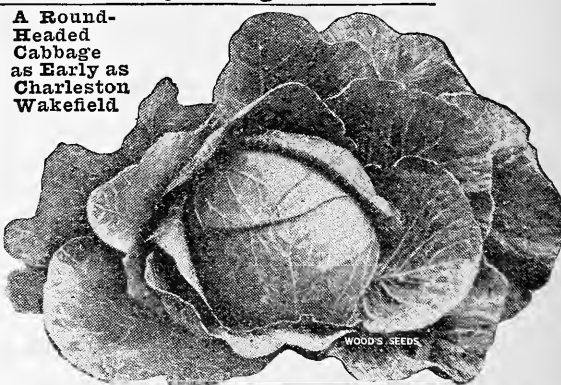
All Head Early.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

A strong statement, but proved true by eleven years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; solidity and compactness, its leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting and even maturity. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

A Round- Headed Cabbage as Early as Charleston Wakefield



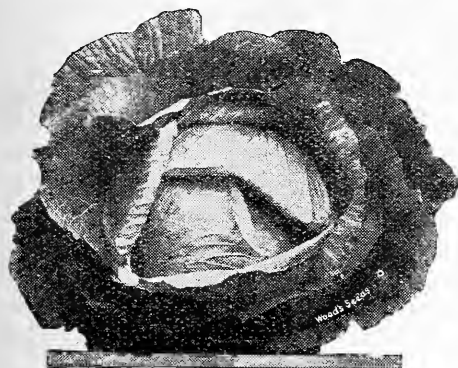
WOODS SEEDS



**Early
Flat
Dutch**

No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



Henderson's Succession.

No. 100. Henderson's Succession

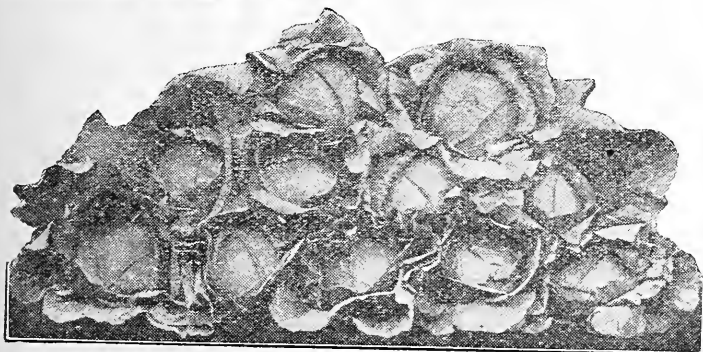
—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; 1b. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 lb.**



All Seasons

No. 97. All Seasons

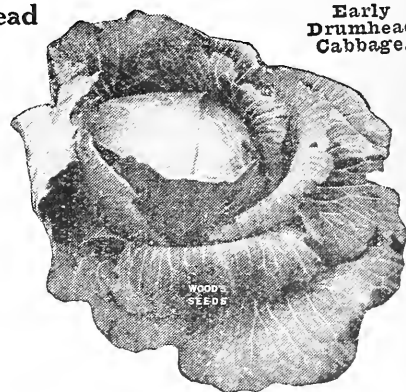
—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer —Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 99. Early Drumhead

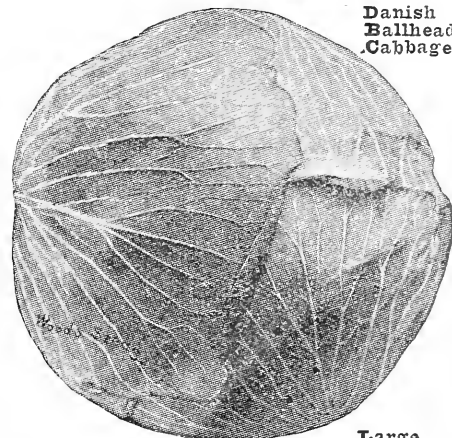
—Very popular throughout the South, and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. You can plant it as late as June and make hard heads for late fall use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



**Early
Drumhead
Cabbage.**

No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Hollander.

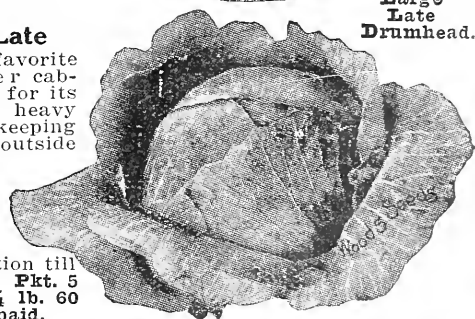
The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. Our Ballhead is the true short stemmed type grown in Denmark by the originator. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; 1b. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



**Danish
Ballhead
Cabbage.**

No. 105. Large Late Drumhead

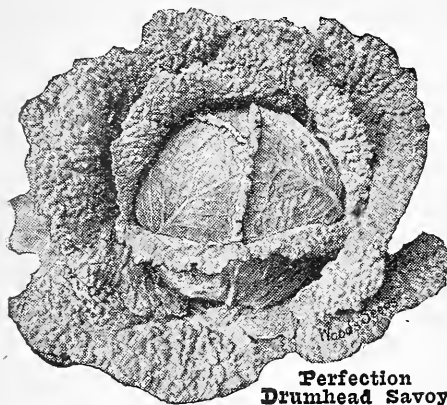
—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, 1b. \$2.00.**



**Large
Late
Drumhead.**



No. 102. Surehead —As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1b. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 lb.**

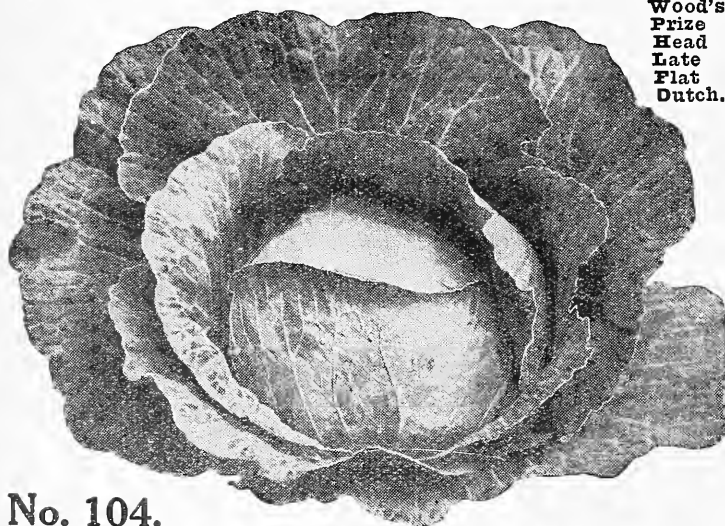
No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch

—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 108. Red Mammoth

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**

Wood's
Prize
Head
Late
Flat
Dutch.



No. 104.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

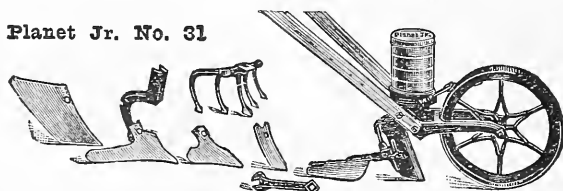
This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large, satisfactory profits. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**

Cabbage Plants

—Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

Late Varieties.—Ready from June till October. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

Planet Jr. No. 31



No. 31. Planet Jr. Drill and Cultivator —A fine tool for the small garden. It will handle even a small packet of garden seed and plant thin or thick and at any depth you like from ¼ inch to 2 inches. The seed drill can be detached in a moment and replaced by any one of the cultivating attachments. **Price \$14.00.**



COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

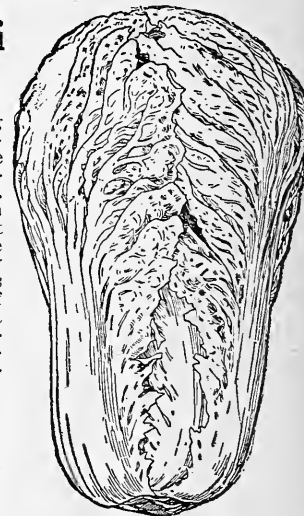
No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 144. TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

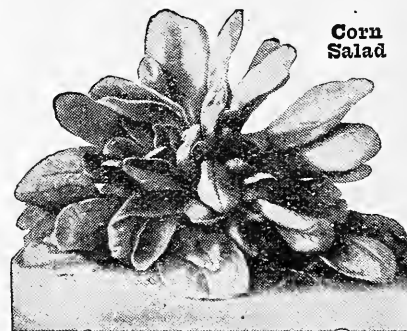
A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



Chinese Petsai.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS



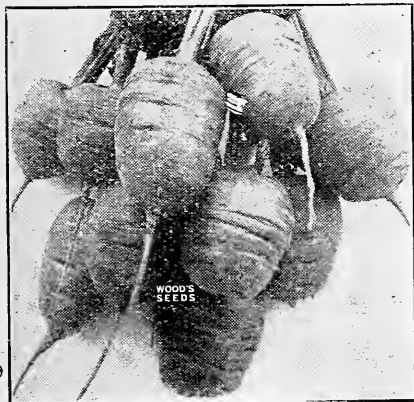
Corn Salad

Sometimes called Lambs Lettuce. A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plantings should be made from early spring until April. Fall plantings should be put in during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.

No. 185. LARGE SEEDED.—By mail, postpaid, **pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

Carrots

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin cut to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

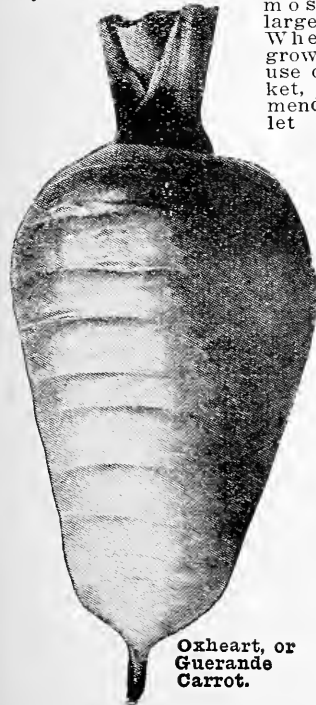


Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

—In our opinion this is the finest type of carrot for all purposes. It is a popular home garden variety and market growers have found it highly profitable; as a general purpose carrot it is without a superior. Not as early as Early Scarlet Horn, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root most generally in demand. They are smooth and handsome, about 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown, tapering to a blunt point, and have that rich bright orange color so much preferred. In productiveness it will yield as many pounds to the acre as

most of the larger carrots. Whether you grow for home use or for market, we recommend our Scarlet Intermediate. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn

—The earliest variety in our list. The roots are 3 to 3½ inches long, 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to 1 inch thick at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored, and can be used when very young, but when young the roots are pointed. Color bright orange scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



Intermediate Carrot.

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties might fail. When full grown they are 4½ to 5 inches long, about 3½ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety and one of the easiest to dig. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

Don't overlook our offer of free flower seeds on page 3. We give them free of cost with every order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—A fine handsome carrot of the stump rooted type growing about 5½ to 6 inches long with a blunt end. The roots are smooth, crisp, sweet and tender and have the advantage of being usable while quite young. The flesh is fine grained and sugary; it is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

Chantenay or Model Carrot.



No. 123. Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 120. Half Long Danvers

—One of the most productive carrots and can be grown on a greater variety of soils than any other kind. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



Half Long Danvers Carrot.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart. 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 125. Improved White Belgian

—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, yellow flesh and yellow skin except about one-third which grows above ground. Easily pulled and makes an excellent stock food. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

FOR STOCK FEEDING. besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangels, Turnips or Stock Beets. See page 11.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up when nearly full grown, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist.

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

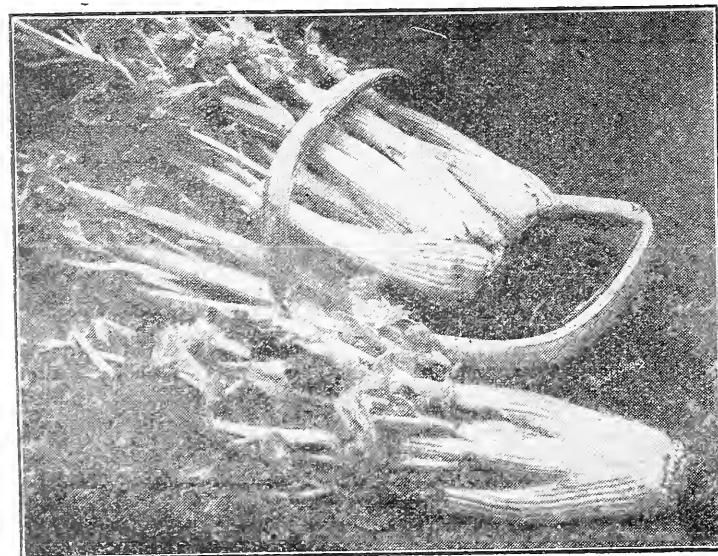
No. 136. Giant Pascal

—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.75.**

No. 134. Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. The hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

No. 135. Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery —Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.**



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



Golden Heart Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 138. Golden Self Blanching

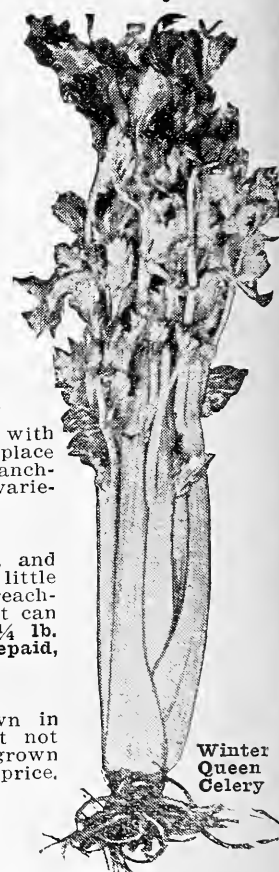
(French Grown).—Our stock is grown in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.**

Celery Plants

—Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **By mail postpaid, 75 cts. per 100. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

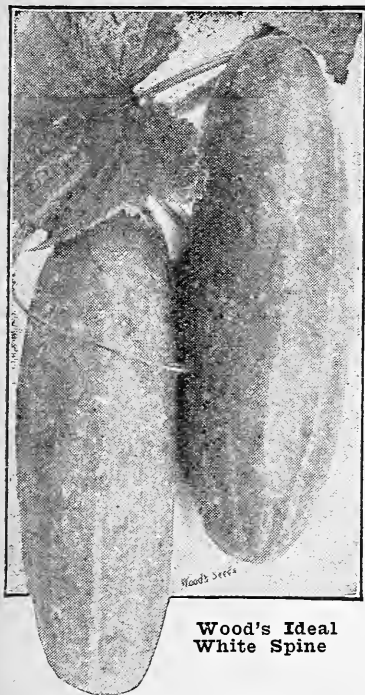


White Plume Celery.



Winter Queen Celery

Cucumber



Wood's Ideal
White Spine

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

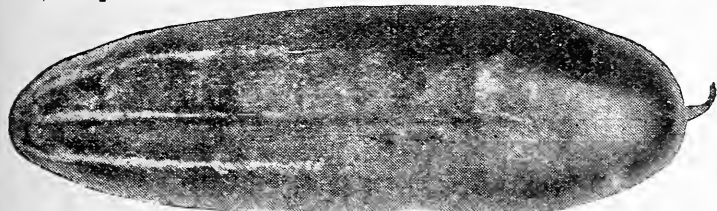
INSECT REMEDIES.—2 lbs. arsenate of lead mixed with 50 lbs. Bordeaux mixture kills insects and prevents disease. 1 lb. arsenate of lead mixed with 20 lbs. land plaster kills the striped cucumber bug; apply as soon as the plants appear. A radish plant grown in each hill will keep the bugs away.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal

White Spine —Our Ideal meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.**

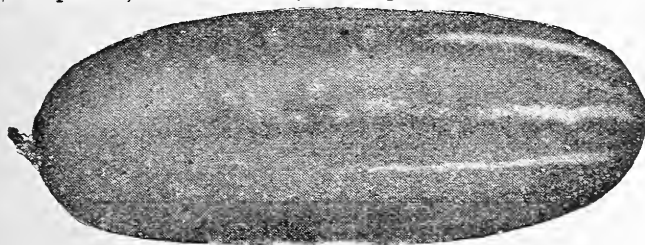
No. 198 Early Green Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick, just the right size and shape for pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 196. Improved Long Green —A greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce in great abundance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Improved Early White Spine

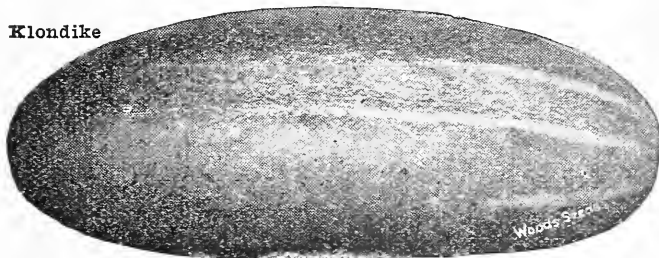
No. 191. Improved Early White Spine —The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.**



Arlington White Spine

No. 192. Arlington White Spine —When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of rich dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.**

Klondike



No. 193. Klondike —The deep green color is the outstanding feature of Klondike as well as its ability to hold its color for days after picking. It also has uniformity in shape and size, the fruits at usable size being 7 inches long and 2 inches thick. The healthy and vigorous growth enables it to stand adverse conditions splendidly, and it is hardly affected by the hot sun. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 199. Everbearing —If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Davis
Perfect

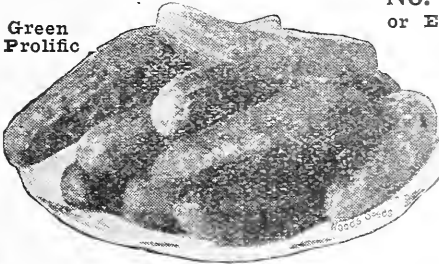
No. 195. Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside, will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.10 per lb.**

No. 194. Early Fortune —No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long and is crisp and tender. The vines are strong and productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.05 per lb.**

No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 197. Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.

An early and very prolific cucumber, grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



No. 201. Gherkin or BURR. —Grown exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

Garden Corn

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
 10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
 15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
 Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

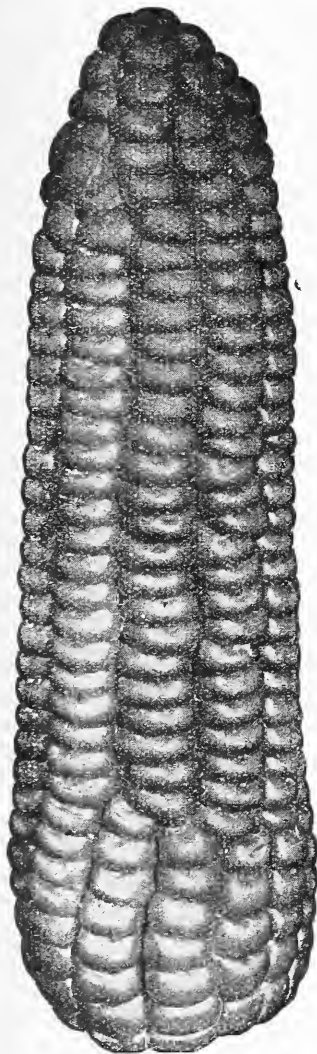
The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **sweet corns are tender** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early

The earliest of all the Garden Corns.—Bland's is preeminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

In 1919 Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Accomac County surprised his neighbors and himself by having corn on his table June 28th. In 1920 he repeated his 1919 experience. In 1921 he planted another early corn and two weeks later planted Bland's Extra Early, which beat the earlier planting and was ready June 29th. In 1922 he beat his own record by ten days and had corn ready June 18th. In concluding his letter Mr. Wise says: "Moral, plant early and plant Wood's Seeds." Mr. Wise planted Bland's Extra Early.



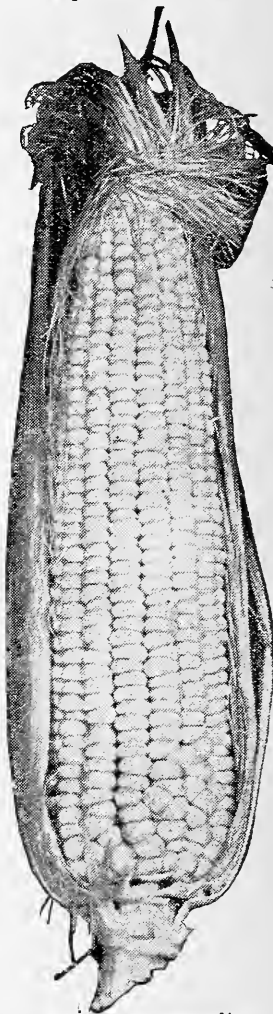
Bland's Extra Early

of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; dozen ears 70 cts.**

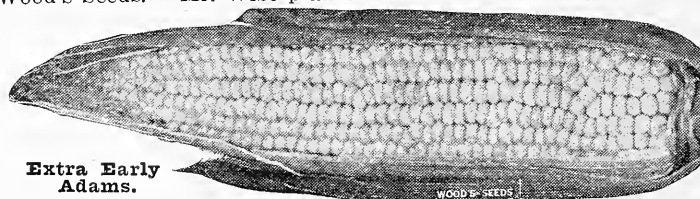
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 100 lbs. \$3.00; dozen ears 60 cts.; 100 ears \$4.50.

No. 151. Trucker's Favorite

—For a second early to follow Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it is a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. A big advantage in growing Trucker's Favorite is that should you not use it all for roasting ears it will make large ears for making meal or feeding. It makes the largest ear of any early garden corn, averaging over 8 inches long. A fine combination of earliness and size; hardy and can be planted early. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; dozen ears 75 cts.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.00; dozen ears 65 cts.; 100 ears \$5.00.



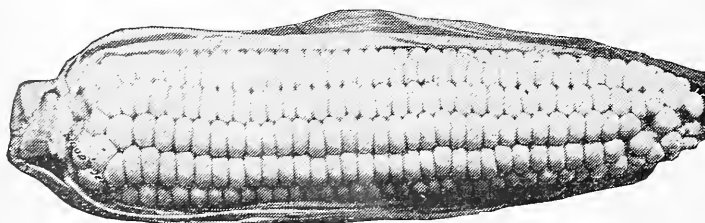
Trucker's Favorite.



Extra Early Adams.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams

—The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any

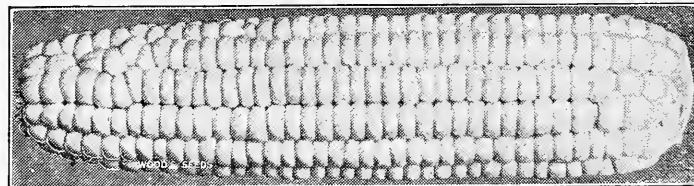


Ideal or Big Early Adams.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—An improvement on Early Adams or Burlington making a larger and handsomer ear. The ears measure 10 to 11 inches long with 12 or more rows to the ear. About 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting. **By mail postpaid, Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; dozen ears 70 cts.** Not prepaid 1 lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 100 lbs. \$8.00; dozen ears 60 cts.; 100 ears \$4.50.

EARLY ADAMS OR BURLINGTON. Plant the improved type, Ideal or Big Adams; you will like it better.



Delicious Cream Corn.

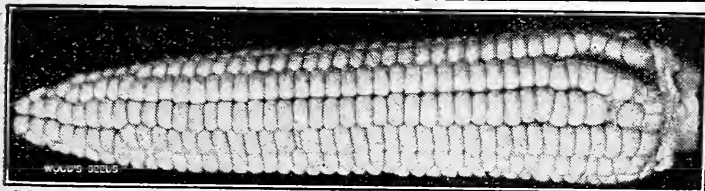
No. 155. Delicious Cream

—A little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears. Bears two or three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

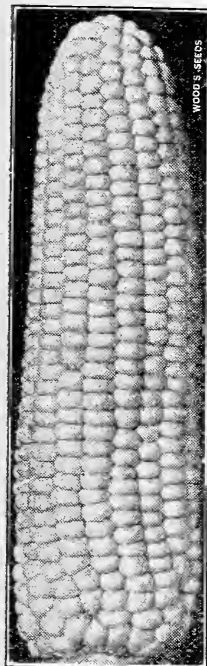
Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.



No. 158. Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.



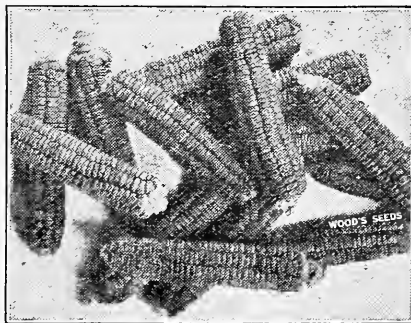
Howling Mob.

GOLDEN GIANT

A new sweet corn that you cannot fail to like; it is bigger and even better than Golden Bantam. Look on page 3 for the description.

No. 161. Howling Mob —A big-eared medium early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; the ears are 7 to 8 inches long; the stalks grow about 5 feet high and usually bear two ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

No. 162. Black Mexican —Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long, and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

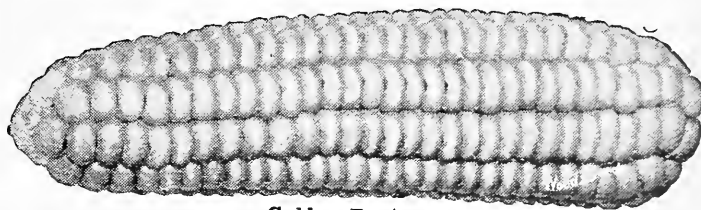


Black Mexican Corn



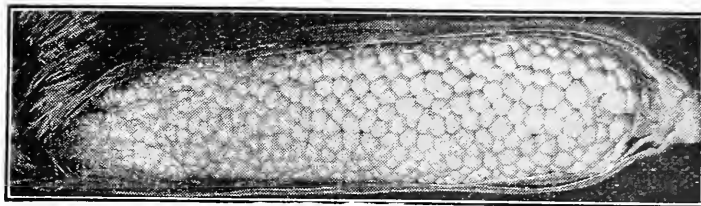
Stowell's Evergreen.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen —A favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.



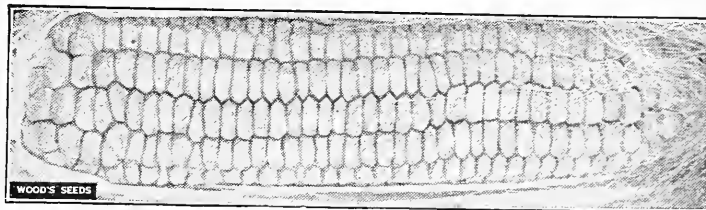
Golden Bantam.

No. 160. Golden Bantam —The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Country Gentleman.

No. 164. Country Gentleman —One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Late Mammoth.

No. 167. Late Mammoth —The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

POP CORNS

No. 181. MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. Pops pure white; extremely tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

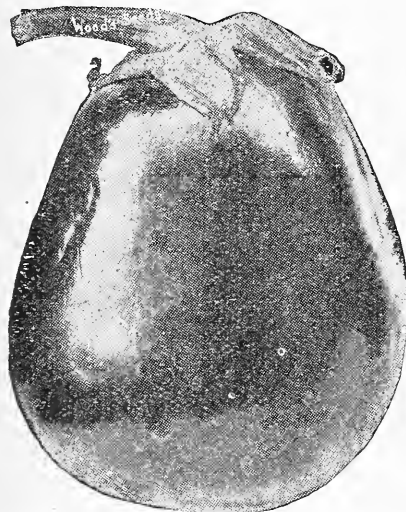
No. 182. RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.



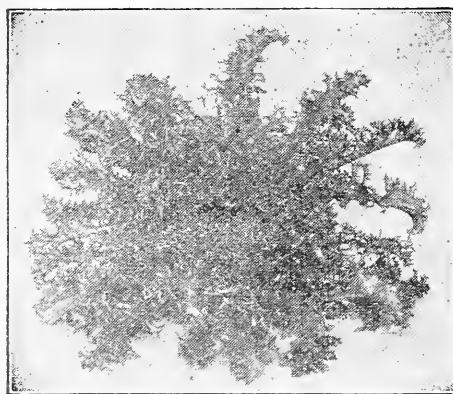
New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.75 per lb.

No. 208. New York Improved Purple —The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.50 per lb.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st till July. 30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per dozen; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100.

ENDIVE



An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per pound.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 215. DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 216. DIPPER.—Useful for making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

No. 207. Florida High Bush

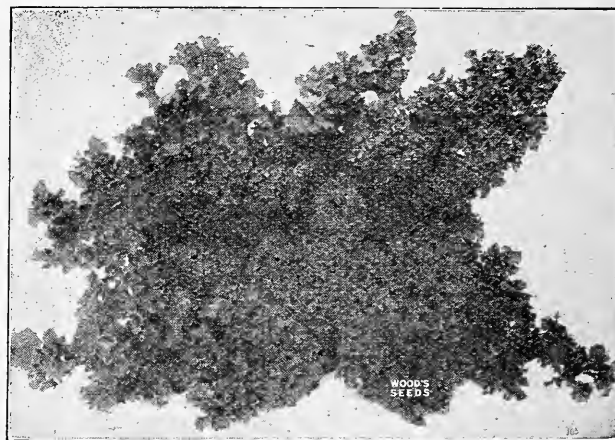
—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper and commands high prices. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.75 per lb.

No. 206. Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Pkt. 10

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale sown in February or March makes greens earlier than the winter sorts. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre; 2 ounces to 100 feet of drill.



No. 219. Early Curled Siberian —BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk —The most variety. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 75 cts. per lb.

No. 222. Spring Kale or SPRING SPROUTS.—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.



Kohl Rabi.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.



Large Flag Leek.

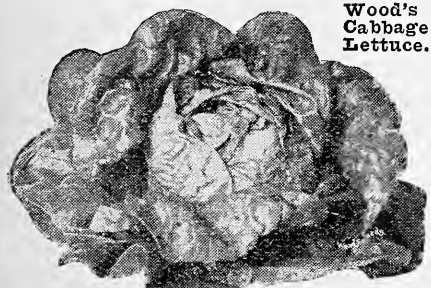
Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. Sowings may also be made where the plants are to grow and thinned out. The curled varieties sown thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling for use as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. For fall use plant in July and August; plant the hardy kinds in September, protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring; or transplant under canvas or glass to head up in the winter. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside.

Wood's
Cabbage
Lettuce.



cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.15 per lb.

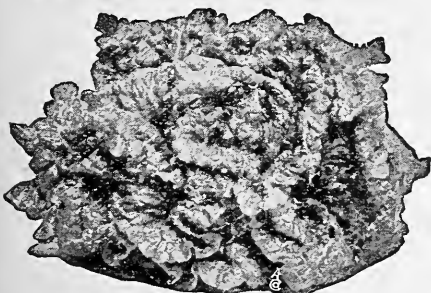
No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Crisp-as-Ice
Lettuce.

No. 236. Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce.

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

Summer
Allheart.



No. 237. Summer Allheart

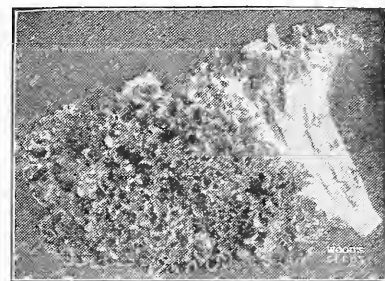
No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large compact, finely blanced heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Equally good for spring and fall planting and stands the winter splendidly out of doors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 233. California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 242. Iceberg—No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Especially fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

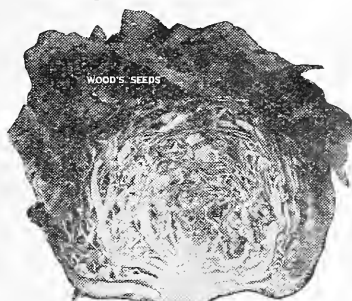
No. 238. Grand Rapids

—Among the curled or loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer than Grand Rapids. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Does not form heads, but large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp and tender, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 234. Deacon—One of the few lettuces that stand heat and can be relied upon to head in hot weather. The heads are of good size, compact, the hearts well blanced. A splendid home garden lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.



May King Lettuce.

No. 232. May King

—A handsome, extra early head lettuce with well blanced, rich golden yellow hearts that are tender and buttery. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves folded closely to make a big, attractive, solid head. Does well even in cold, damp weather. A particularly fine lettuce for early planting in the home garden and for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 240. Cos or Romaine

—Sometimes called celery lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Makes fine heads even in hot summer weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

Lettuce Plants — Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston.

Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

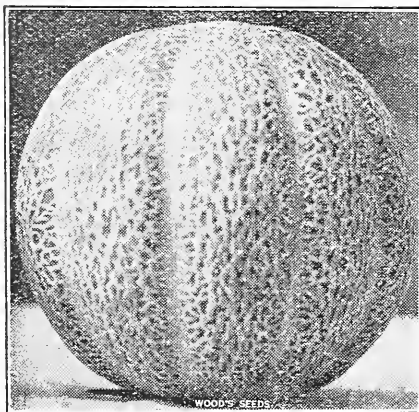


Cos or Romaine.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

Insect Remedies —Two lbs. Arsenate of Lead mixed with 50 lbs. Bordeaux Mixture kills insects and prevents disease. One lb. Arsenate of Lead mixed with 20 lbs. land plaster kills the striped cucumber bug; apply as soon as the plants appear. A radish plant grown in each hill will keep the bugs away.



No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. We are safe in saying that in earliness Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt.**

10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

No. 250. Early Rocky Ford

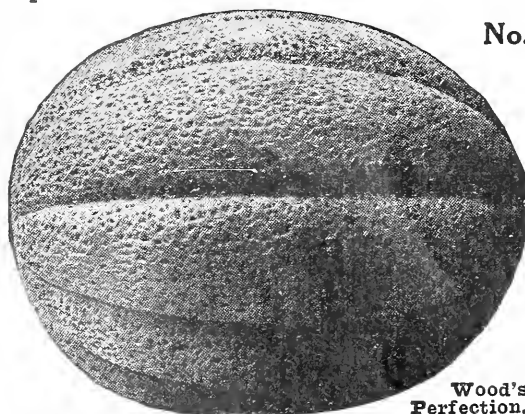
—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a

week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific, attractive in appearance and of fine quality—all the qualifications of a first rate melon. Market growers have found Early Rocky Ford highly profitable. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



No. 248. Wood's Perfection

The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color; of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted. A splendid cantaloupe, either

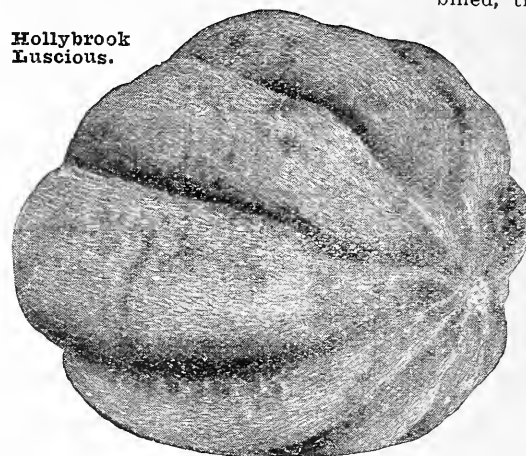


Wood's Perfection.

for home use, market or shipping. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook Luscious.



—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt.** 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of a good size, quite well netted, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 256. Fordhook

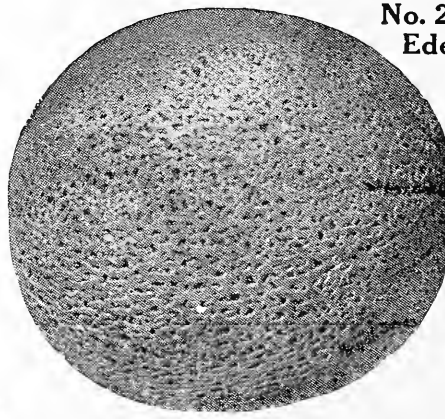
—The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. It bears till the end of the season. We recommend it highly for the home garden. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Tip-Top

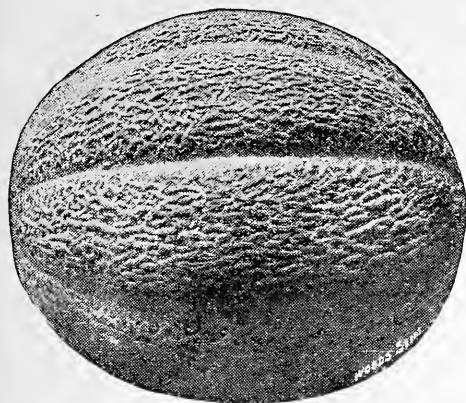
No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform, few run too



Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

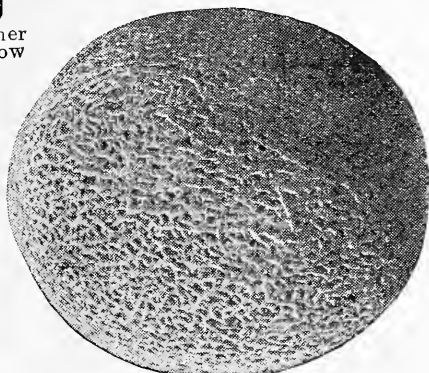
large and still fewer are too small. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.00 per lb.



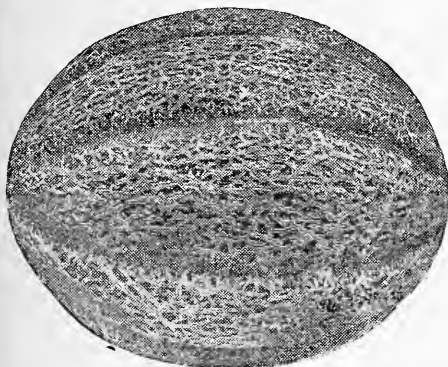
Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford

—Whether you grow for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting; the meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust-resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.



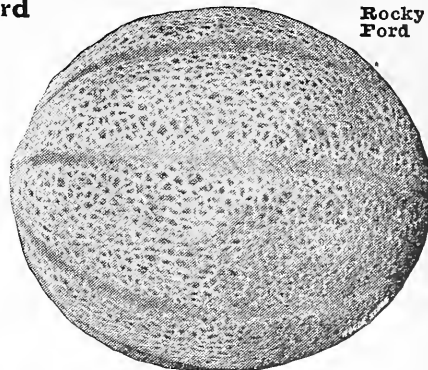
Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 246. Wood's Netted Gem

—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. It matures early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 252. Rocky Ford

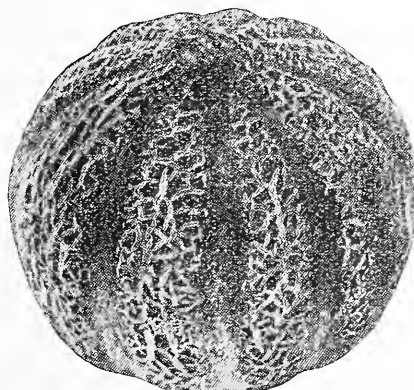
—The flesh is green, thick, with small cavity, very sweet and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. The melons are oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting, and are uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95 cts. per lb.



Rocky Ford

No. 258. Emerald Gem

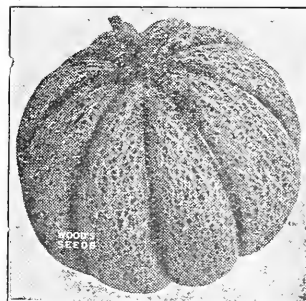
—The rich, spicy flavor of Emerald Gem is hard to describe —there is no more delicious melon. The fruits are not large, but the flesh is thick and firm and ripens close to the thin rind. If the melons are gathered as they ripen the vines will bear through a long season. It is not a good shipper, but for the home garden and nearby market it has no superior for sweetness and fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.



Emerald Gem Cantaloupe.

No. 254. Extra Early Hackensack

—Similar to large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy; the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. Fine for the home garden and nearby market but too large to suit it for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.



Extra Early Hackensack.

No. 249. Knight

—Maryland or Sweet Air.) —In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 262. Banana

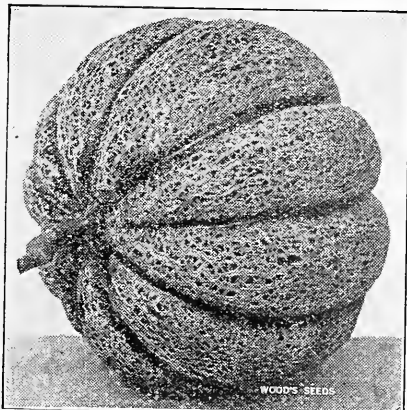
—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by 4 to 6 inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Banana Cantaloupe.

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or TURK'S CAP.—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices, is densely netted, the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.



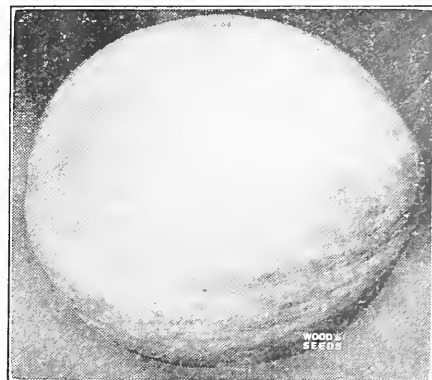
Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 263. Glass Melon

or MANGO.—For preserving, sweet pickles, man-goes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 245. Honey Dew

—It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Honey Dew Melon.

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

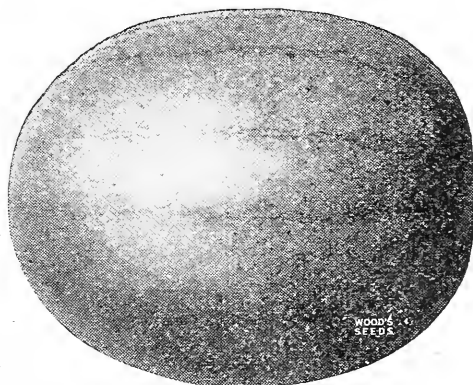


Jackson Water Melon.

No. 278. Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

No. 282. Sweet Heart

—A large heavy, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruits evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and delicious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**



Sweetheart Water Melon.



Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo.

No. 275. Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo —One of the most popular watermelons grown, and deserves it. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



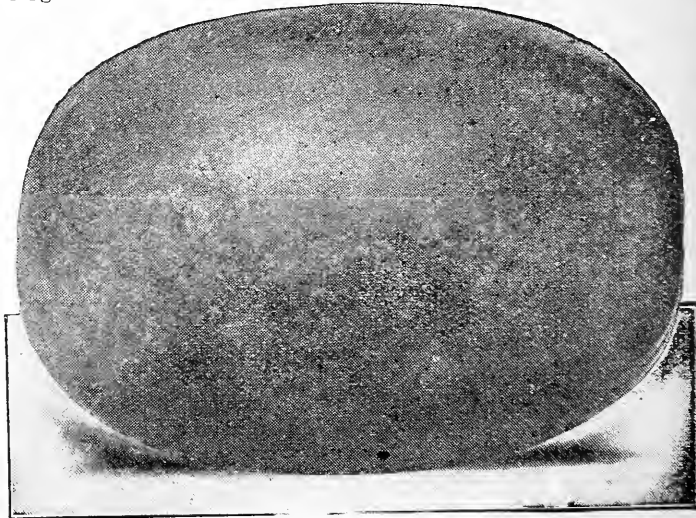
Irish Grey Water Melon.

No. 270. Irish Gray —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses no account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. An unusual melon, for although a grand shipper it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90 cts. per lb.**



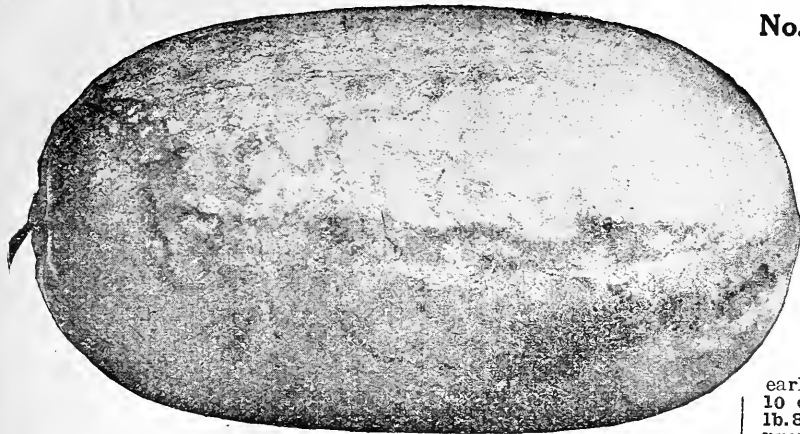
Tom Watson Water Melon.

No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.**



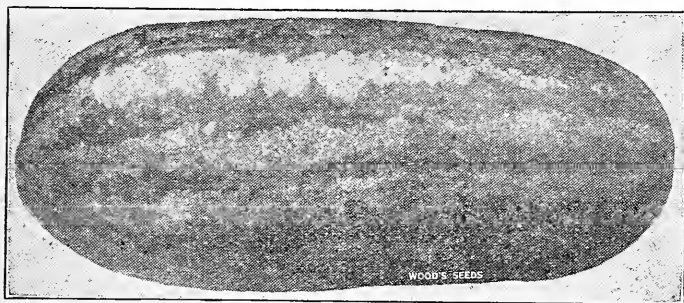
Dark Icing Water Melon.

No. 274. Dark Icing An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**



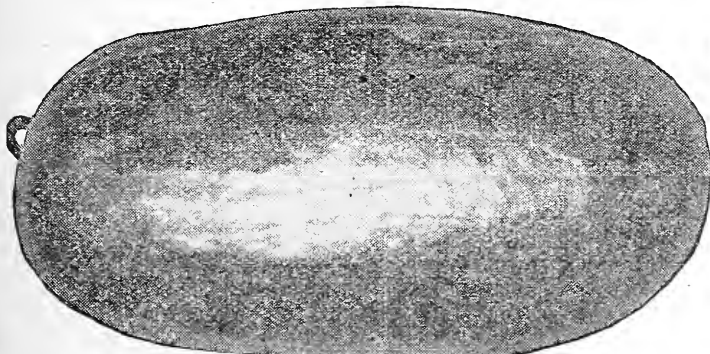
Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

No. 273. Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.



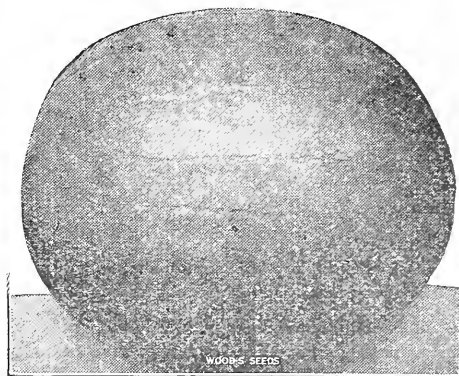
Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

No. 272. Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 284. Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweet meats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

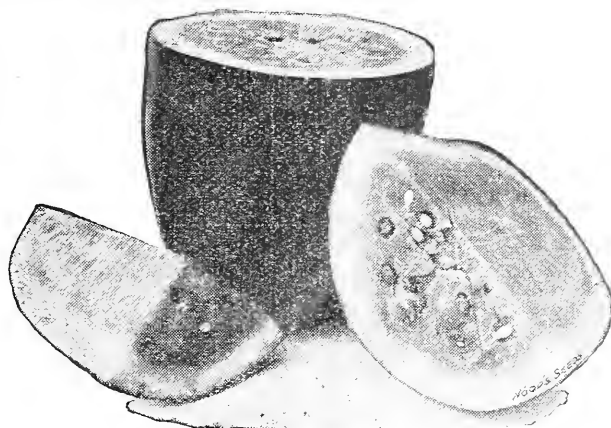
No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream —For the home garden or for market gardeners who

sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size; color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



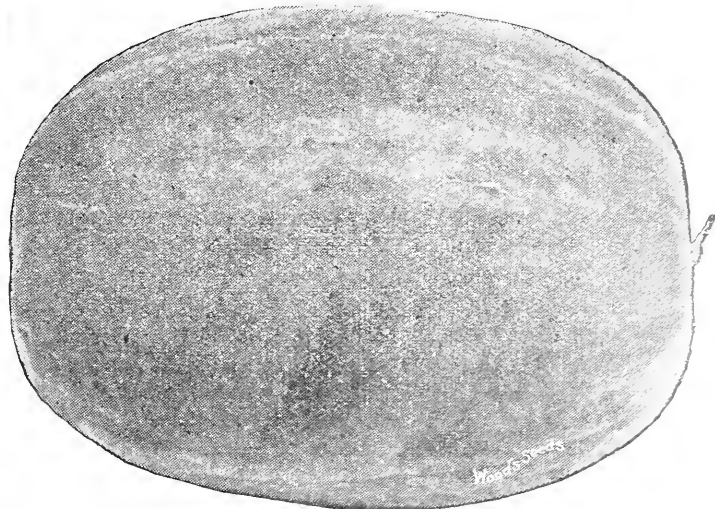
Peerless or Ice Cream Water Melon.

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 90 cts.



Florida Favorite Water Melon.

No. 271. Florida Favorite —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



No. 283. Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.



No. 290. Southern Giant Curled —Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.**

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite —Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.**

No. 296. White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

No. 298 Perkins Mammoth Podded —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 ins. above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**



25 cts.; 2-lb. can \$2.00.
25-lb. bag \$2.00.

It will make your garden grow, for it supplies the necessary plant foods to give your vegetables the quick start and quick growth on which success so largely depends. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00;

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Multiplier Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.

The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. **Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20, postpaid.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.

SILVER SKIN.—Produces silvery white onions several weeks earlier than if grown from seeds. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. **Qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30, postpaid.**

Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00.

RED WEATHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. **Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20, postpaid.**

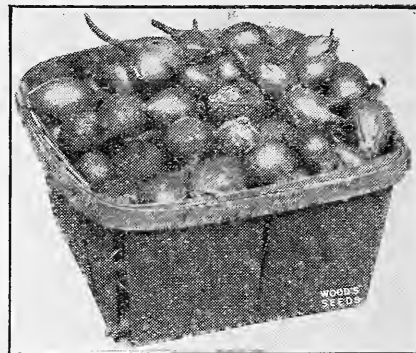
Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.

YELLOW MULTIPLIER.—Can be used either as a green bunching onion or large ripe onions, both being ready earlier than most kinds. Multipliers do not make seeds, but multiply by division of the planted bulb. The flesh is white and mild in flavor; a good cropper. **Qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Matures very early, producing a cluster of good sized onions from a single set. Fine for early spring bunching; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. **Qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.70, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall.

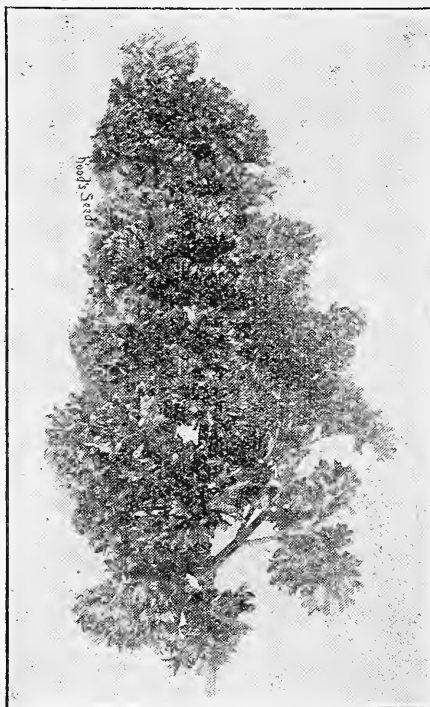
See page 27.



PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

No. 315. Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled —The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

Onion

CULTURE.—In January or February plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weedings and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.** 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets. Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

Yellow
Globe
Danvers.

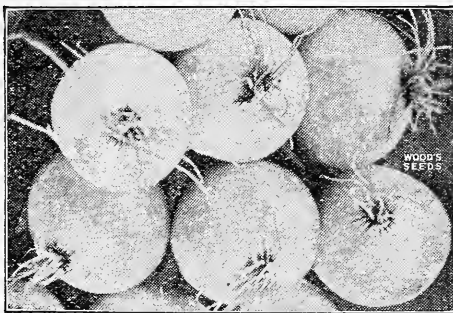


No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

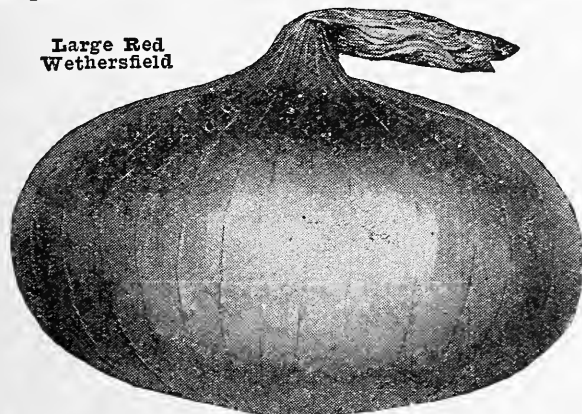
No. 303. Silver Skin OR WHITE PORTUGAL—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely

used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



Silver Skin or White Portugal,

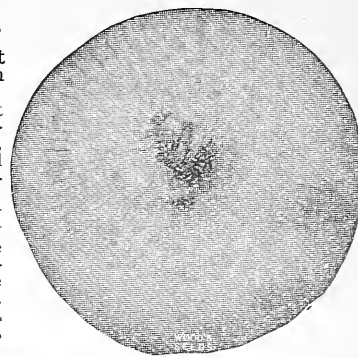
Large Red
Wethersfield



No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.65 per lb.**

No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

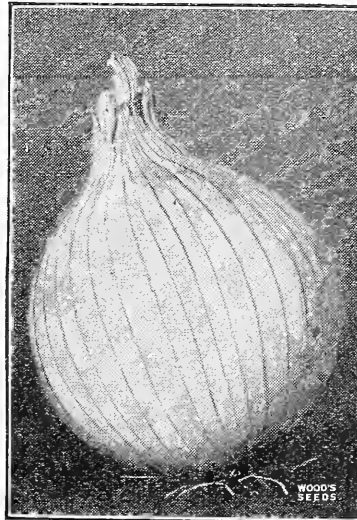
—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing two to three pounds each. Attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. They grow quickly, mature early and make a most attractive onion; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



Mammoth Silver King.

No. 308. Prize Taker, or Spanish King

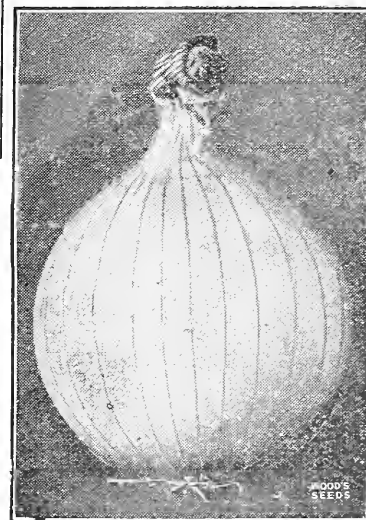
—Large and of fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color; flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender; ripens up fine and hard. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onion in early summer, and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



Prize Taker or Spanish King.

No. 307. Copper King

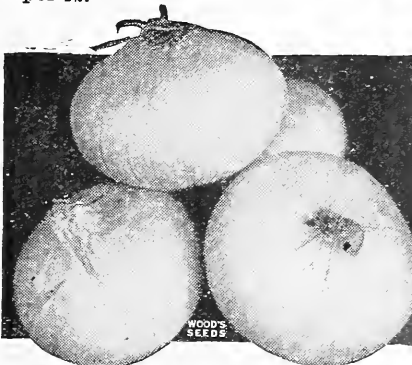
Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. The Copper King is the kind of onion you can plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



Copper King.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



Extra Early White Pearl.



It will make your garden grow, will give your flowering and pot plants a healthier growth and your lawn more beautiful. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts.

Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.

Garden Peas

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled.)



**Pedigree
Extra Early**

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We strongly recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2

to 2½ feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 320 Wood's Lightning Excelsior

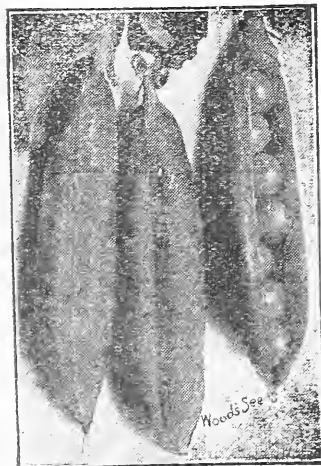
—Unquestionably one of the best early peas. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific; grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska

—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. Height 2½ feet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



American Wonder

No. 329. American Wonder*

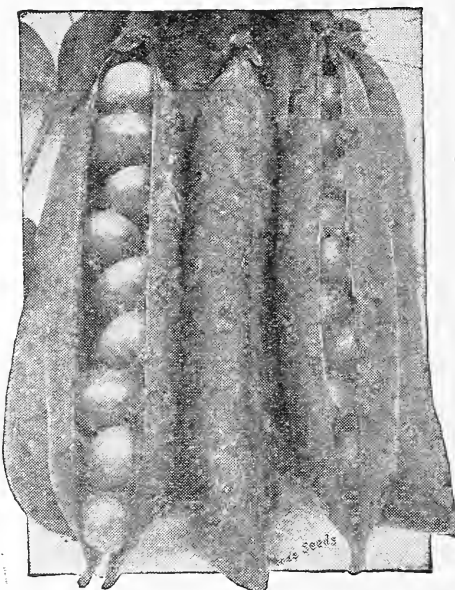
One of the most popular varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas

—The real French Pea as imported. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; 3 to 4 feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00



Gradus or Prosperity.

No. 328. Eclipse or Surprise*

—A rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. The earliest of the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of better quality, though not quite as hardy; 2 feet high, requires no stakes. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 331. Gradus or Prosperity*

—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for its size and full pods. 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. Remains tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended for earliness, size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

—The pods are longer and the peas are larger than Extra Early

Alaska. The handsome pods are borne frequently in pairs, ripen uniformly; quality good; 2½ feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 333. Nott's

Excelsior* —A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after the extra early smooth kinds. Pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. One foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

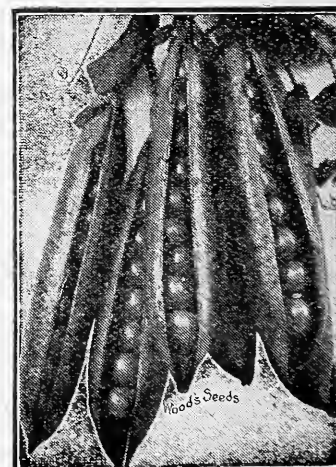


No. 332. Thomas Laxton*

—A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, dark green pods containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored, deep green peas. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 330. Premium Gem*

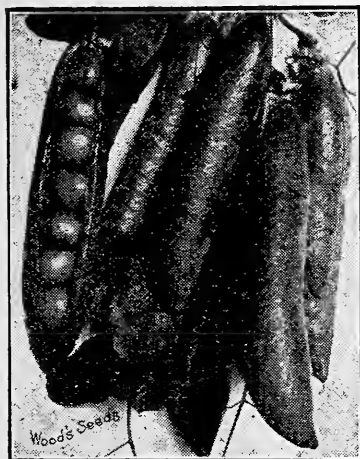
An early pea, coming a little later than American Wonder; pods about 3 inches long, closely filled with large peas of fine flavor. They should be grown in every garden. Height, 18 inches. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Premium Gem

Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.



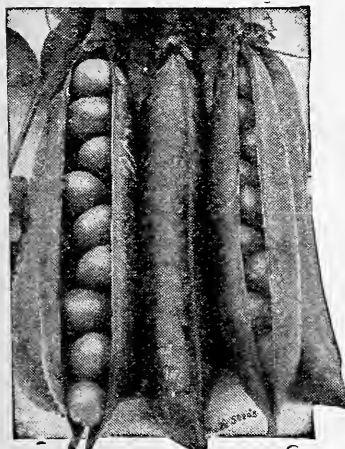
Bliss Everbearing.

as sweet as the wrinkled varieties but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Dwarf Telephone.

high; the stout vines require no support. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Champion of England.

No. 337. Bliss Everbearing*

—Matures soon after Premium Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not

No. 345. Dwarf Telephone*

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods, about 4½ inches long, well filled, frequently containing 9 to 10 big luscious sweet peas. A fine second early pea that we heartily recommend to the home gardener. 1½ feet

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer, and the pods are well filled with large sweet peas of the finest flavor. Recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion*

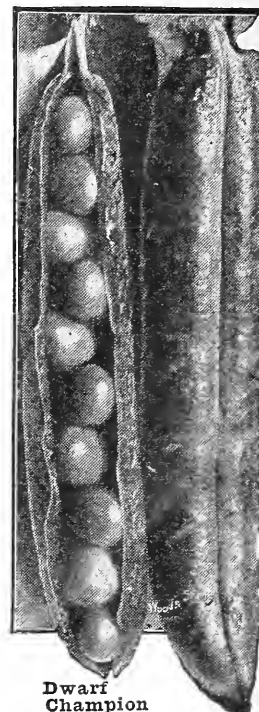
or JUNO.—A great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 inches long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 339. Telephone*

—One of the most productive of the large-podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; the pods are large, generally 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor; they usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but is one of the best for main crop. Our Telephones are the dark-green

podded strain full of rich flavored peas, that hold their color long after picking. Height 4 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Dwarf Champion

Edible Podded Pea

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

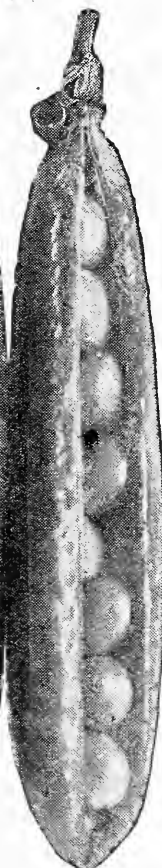
The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness.

(Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. It is really a double purpose pea for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and are the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods, when about half grown, should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.05.

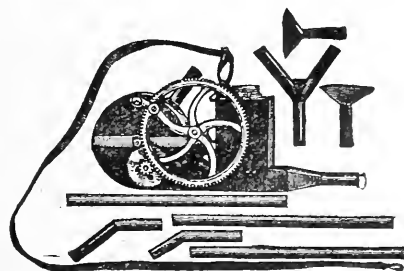
Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70.



Mammoth Luscious Sugar.



Telephone Peas.



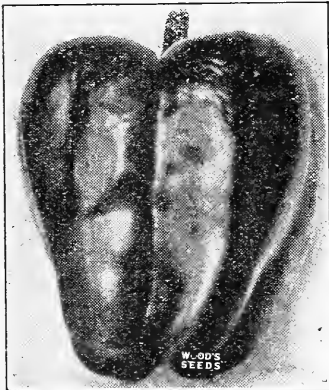
Dry Powder Duster

—The bug crop is expected to be as abundant as usual. Prepare for them by having on hand a reliable duster that will distribute dry powdered insecticides evenly and without waste, two rows at once and as fast as you walk. By mail postpaid, \$10.00. Not prepaid, \$9.75.

Pepper

CULTURE—Plant in boxes in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

No. 350. Royal King —A grand pepper that was evolved from the Ruby King, making stronger, stockier and more erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra-large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be, uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**



Royal King.

No. 358. Long Red Cayenne

—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

No. 359. Tabasco —The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts. postpaid.**



Ruby Giant.

No. 353. Ruby Giant

—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. One of the most attractive peppers in our list. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

No. 355. Pimento —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**



Ruby King.

No. 354. Ruby King —A wonderfully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

No. 357. Spanish Mammoth

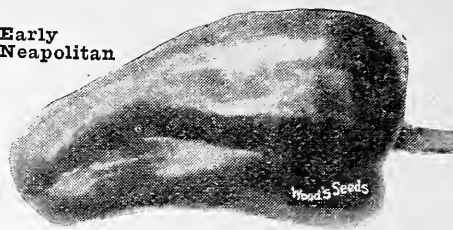
or Sweet Mountain.—In many respects similar to Bull Nose, but larger, milder and sweeter. The fruits often grow 5 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across with thick sweet flesh that adapts it splendidly for stuffing and mangoes. The plants grow about 2 feet high and are very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

—Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer;

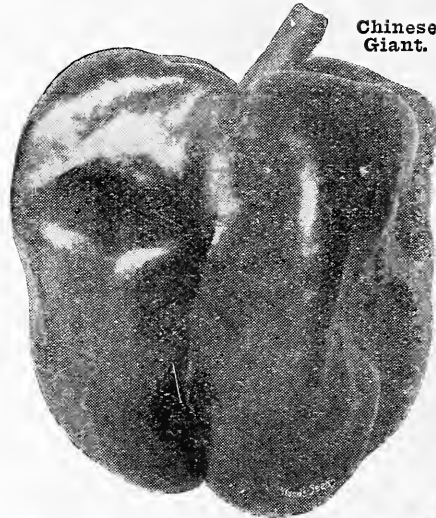
single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meated, very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round; keeps a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

Early Neapolitan



Chinese Giant

—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.90 per lb.**



No. 352. Large Bell or Bull

Nose —A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing, and mangoes. The plants grow about two feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green; bright crimson when ripe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.**



Large Bell or Bull Nose

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. One ounce sows 20 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.



No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown —A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.



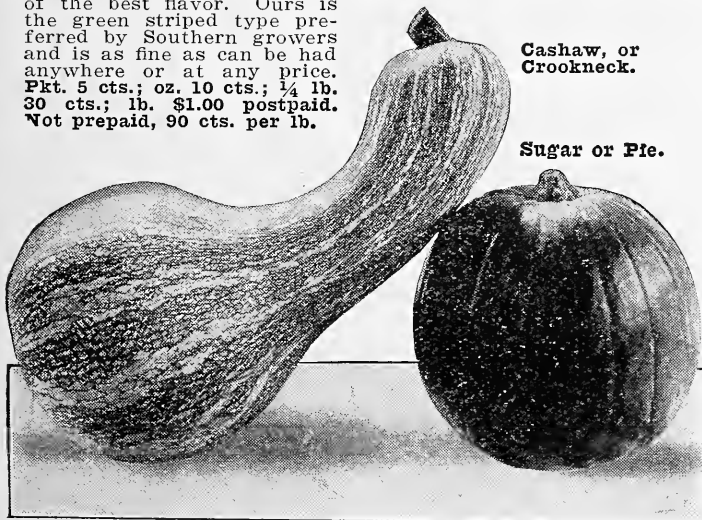
Virginia
Mammoth
Pumpkin.

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as any one could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Ours is the green striped type preferred by Southern growers and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

Cashaw, or
Crookneck.

Sugar or Pie.

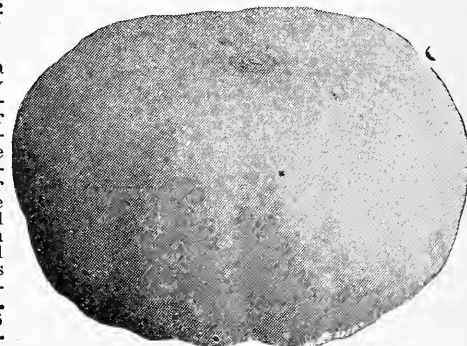


No. 366. Sugar or Pie—Not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow in color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato—For pumpkin pies we recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato. Thick fleshed, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder and of good size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 369. King of the Mammoths

or **POT IRON.**—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes for the largest pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; an excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



King of the Mammoths Pumpkin.

No. 370. Large Cheese—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. lb.**



Rhubarb.

No. 397. LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60; postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

Rhubarb Roots 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, if the season is favorable, or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productivity. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



Mammoth Sandwich
Island Salsify

RHUBARB Or PIE PLANT

Culture.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring, transplant 4 feet apart; a barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection from the sun and produce longer and tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

top; bright red color, and very attractive, both in color and shape. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

OLIVE SHAPED OR ROCKET RADISHES

No. 381. French Breakfast

—A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—A fine early radish, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

No. 382. Mixed Round Radishes

—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 380. Early White Turnip

—Similar to Early Red or Scarlet Turnip except the skin and flesh are pure white. Particularly good for growing in the summer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe

—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small

LONG RADISHES

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer

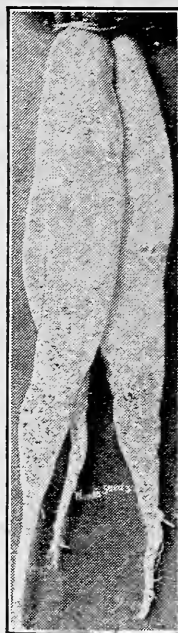
No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet

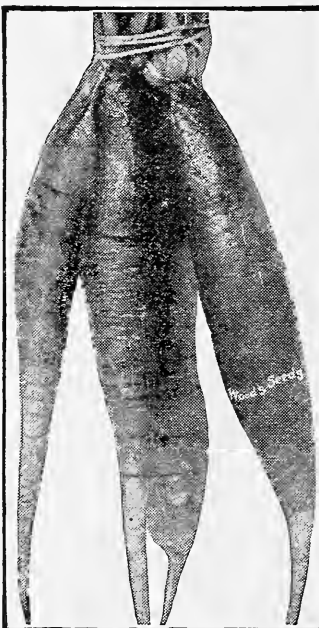
—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 389. White Strasburg

—An excellent summer radish, with stands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Long White Icicle.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

No. 390. Mixed Long Radishes

—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

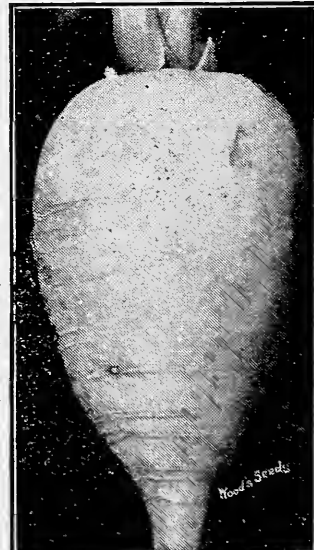
—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 393. Rose China Winter

A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm and solid. The roots are smooth and are splendid keepers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



White Strasburg Radish.

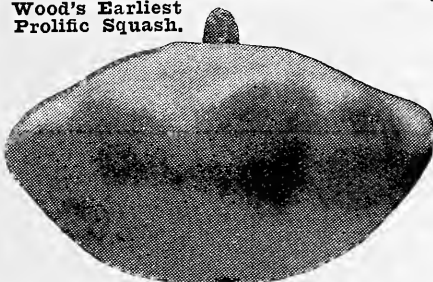
SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slacked lime or Paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

White Bush, it has the advantage of containing nearly double as much flesh, is easier to prepare and with less waste. These advantages and the good yield will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness and good yield will appeal to the market grower as well as to the home gardener who takes a pride in having the earliest garden. The vine is like that of the Early White Bush, about two feet high, a great producer. The quality of the

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.



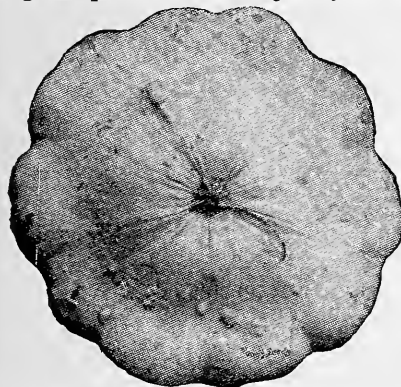
—Besides being ten days earlier than Early

vigorous in growth and flesh is fine. It is the most economical of the summer squashes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the

Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Mammoth White Bush Squash

No. 408. Early White Bush or FATTY-PAN CYMLING.

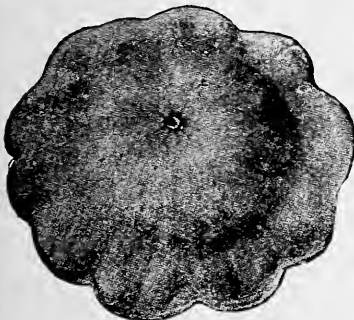
—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**



Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

—Sometimes called Golden Custard. Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush, but larger. It has rich deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Although the white variety is more generally grown many of our customers prefer the yellow because of its more attractive color when cooked. In quality it is in every way equal to the white, with the advantage of being larger.

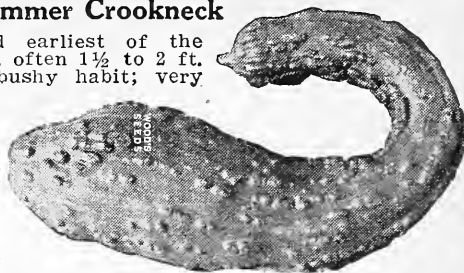


Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

No. 412. Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 ft. long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

No. 413. Hubbard

One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

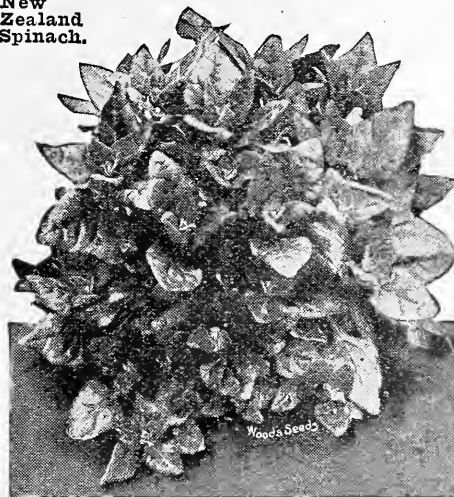


Hubbard Squash

No. 414. Delicious

—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

New Zealand Spinach.



SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. For winter and spring use sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over, and will give an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens throughout the summer and right up to cold weather.

No. 404. New Zealand —Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 401. Round Thick-Leaved —Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale —Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

No. 403. Long Season —Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

FREE FLOWER SEEDS.—Don't overlook our offer of free flower seeds on page 3. To get them you must call for them when ordering. They are given free with all orders for packets and ounces amounting to 50c or more.

Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant to boxes or pots to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits, and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.



tie them to the sticks as they grow. Acres of better tomatoes can be grown by this method at practically no cost. This plan of growing tomatoes has been used by our friend, Mr. James Henry Rice, Jr., of South Carolina, for a number of years, and is as well adapted for large areas as for small gardens.

THE RICE PLAN. Mid-way between two rows of plants drive stakes at any convenient distance, to the tops of which nail a scantling. Across this scantling tie sticks with the lower ends sunk in the ground; set the plants at the foot of each stick and the crops grown for trucking and home gardening.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

The United States Department of Agriculture has this to say about tomatoes: "Tomato wilt causes an estimated annual loss of more than 115,000 tons of tomatoes in the Middle Atlantic, Gulf and lower Mississippi Valley States, but this does not cover the whole area infested by wilt, nor does it include the loss in the crops grown for trucking and home gardening.

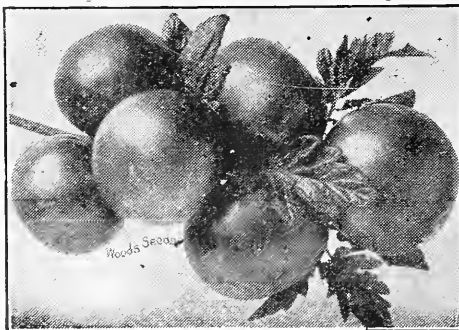
From every part of the country have come reports of the loss of tomato crops because of wilt. So serious was the situation that the United States Department of Agriculture started the breeding of a number of wilt resistant varieties. From the several varieties sent to us we selected three that we regarded as the best. If you have been disappointed in growing tomatoes because of wilt you will be interested in these wilt resistant varieties, the Marvel for medium early use, the Norduke for midseason and the Norton to come later. Our seeds were grown from stock sent us by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No. 420. Marvel —A prolific bearer of medium sized red fruits; suitable for the home garden, canning and for market; medium early. **Pkt. 10 cts.;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

No. 421. Norton —Resembles the Stone in appearance and bearing season; smooth, solid and finely flavored. Ripens in midsummer and bears till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

No. 429. Norduke —The Norduke represents the best effort of the United States Department of Agriculture in wilt-resistant tomatoes. Not as early as Marvel nor as late as Norton, and makes large, smooth red fruits that are borne in great abundance. **Pkt. 15 cts.;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00 postpaid.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.



Bonnie Best.

No. 426. Perfection

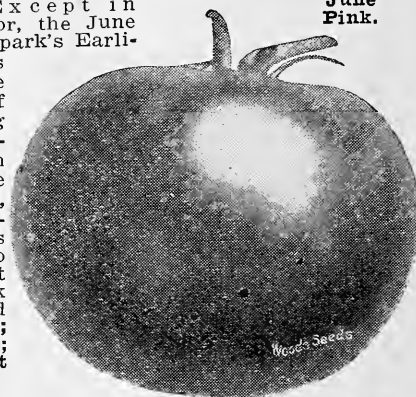
(Bright Red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40.



Perfection.

No. 425. June Pink

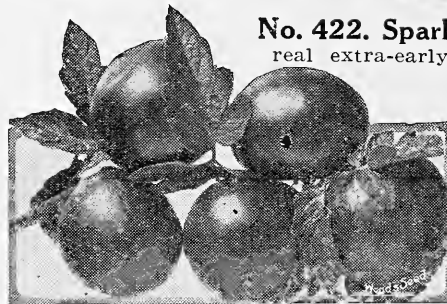
—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. To those who want a first early and first-class pink tomato we recommend June Pink. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.



June Pink.

No. 422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).

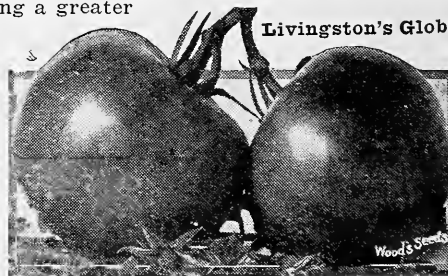
—A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many seeds sold as Earliana produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra-early tomatoes, and having followed this practice for a number of years, we believe our strain is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana, but none are earlier. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.



Spark's Earliana.

No. 433. Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).

—Extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants have many short joints at which clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are formed. A remarkably good keeper and colors up handsomely; special advantages to growers for distant markets. A Florida grower writes: "We planted four acres of your Livingston's Globe and made the largest yield ever produced in this section, 1,384 crates from four acres, which ran 90 per cent fancy." We want no other and will plant no other than T. W. Wood & Son's Livingston's Globe." **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$3.25 per lb.



Livingston's Globe

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO
IN THE WORLD

No. 437. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Since we introduced the original bush lima beans no one variety that we have presented to our gardeners has aroused such interest and given such universal satisfaction as Brimmer Tomato. Send to us to be sure to get the original Brimmer.

How to Grow Big Brimmers To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

Size and Weight Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

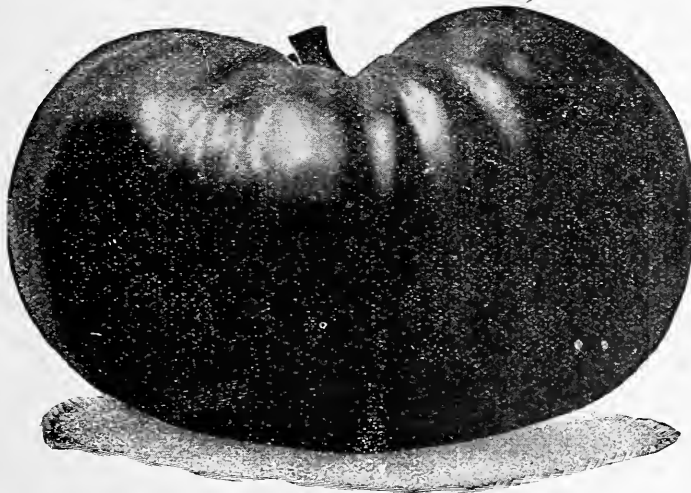
Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is absolutely without a core. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than 5 to 7 days later than the extra earlies, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

For Canning There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

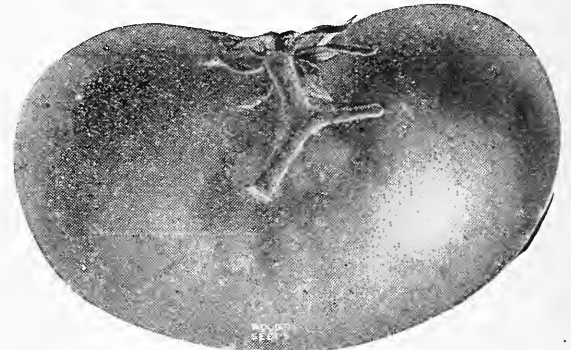
BRIMMER PLANTS —Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100. Transplanted plants, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.



No. 436. Woods' Improved Ponderosa

(Deep Purple.)

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during an unprecedented dry spell a few years ago, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50 postpaid.



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato.

What They Say About Brimmer

I grew Brimmer tomatoes last year to weigh two pounds.—W. H. ROBERSON, Cleveland County, N. C.

We had such fine Brimmers last year that I want Wood's Seeds again this year. Our Brimmers were the talk of the neighborhood.—MRS. S. T. MacMULLEN, Camden County, New Jersey.

I had such good luck with your seeds and the Brimmer tomatoes were the finest I have ever seen. They had the best flavor and were the largest and most perfect we have ever grown.—MISS EMILY FLOYD, Vance County, N. C.

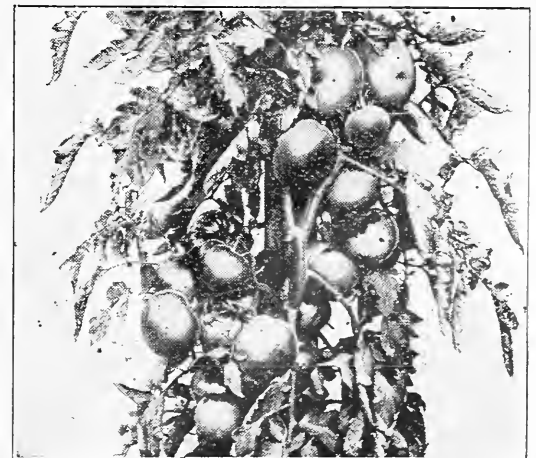
Beyond question the Brimmer is the finest tomato I ever grew in my garden. Some weighed $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and lots of them weighed 2 lbs. They surely were fine.—MRS. J. W. TURNER, Chatham County, N. C.

I grew the finest Brimmer tomatoes I ever saw this season—1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. They were greatly admired by lots and lots of folks.—R. D. GALBRAITH, Spartanburg County, S. C.

I had a small paper of Brimmers that gave me some 150 lbs. of tomatoes; some weighed 24 ounces. They were the talk of this section of the city.—C. H. MAYHEW, Fulton County, Ga.

I want to tell you what success I had with Brimmer tomato. I raised some that weighed 1 lb. 14 ozs. each.—JOS. J. DAVIS, Culpeper County, Va.

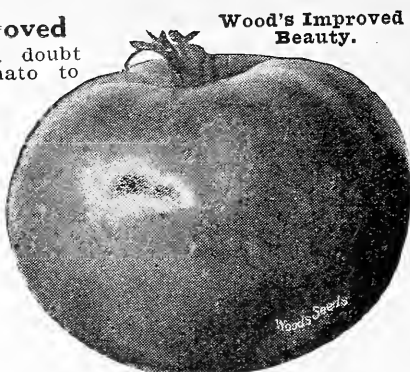
These are a few specimen expressions about Brimmers. We have hundreds of others, some from as far away as New England, the Middle West, the far South, and even from California.



A Single Setting of Brimmer Tomato
(Reproduced from photograph)

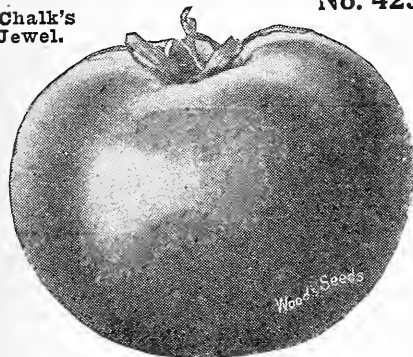
No. 428. Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).

—If in doubt about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. It ripens early; flesh very firm, and seldom cracks after a rain. It would be hard to find a more uniformly satisfactory medium early tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.40 per lb.**

**No. 423. Chalk's Jewel (Scarlet)**

Chalk's Jewel.

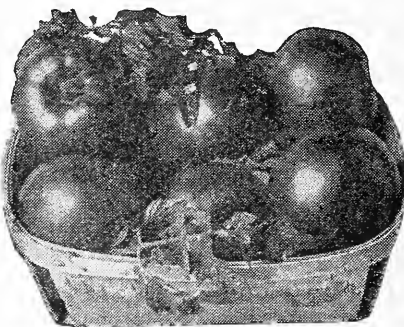
—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**



No. 427. Improved Trophy (Bright Red).—A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy generally sold. The large smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.40 per lb.**

No. 434. Early Acme

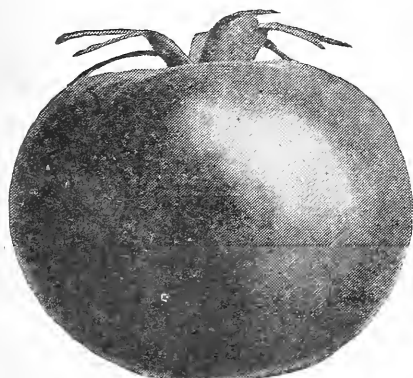
(Purplish Pink).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



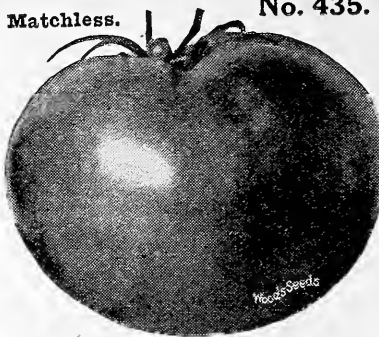
Early Acme.

No. 430. John Baer

(Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. The first fruits ripen among the earliest and it continues to bear large fruits longer than most extra early tomatoes. The vines are hardy and exceptionally productive; the fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for so early a tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**



John Baer.

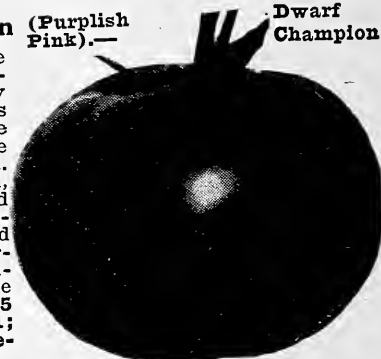
Matchless.**No. 435. Matchless (Bright Red).**

One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for the private and market garden and canning. The Matchless is what we would call a thoroughly dependable tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

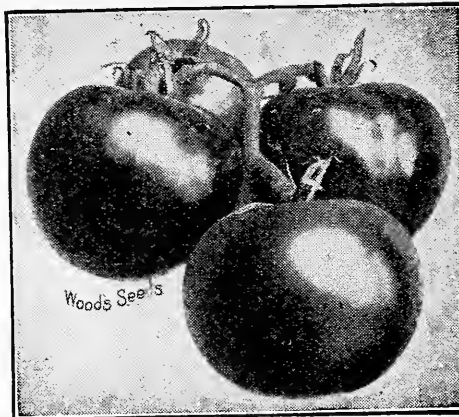
No. 432. Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).

Dwarf Champion

Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet apart. Vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing until frost. We recommend it particularly for the small home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.40 per lb.**

**No. 438. Stone**

(Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.25 per lb.**



Stone.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen or **YELLOW TROPHY.**—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.25 per lb.**

Tomato Plants

Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Brimmer Tomato Plants.—See page 35 for prices.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Red Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Pile the turnips on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe

—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yield; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

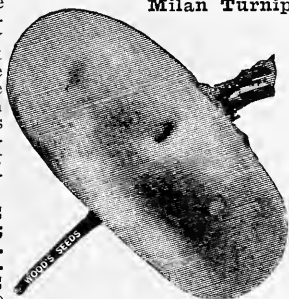
No. 447. EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top fine-grained and tender; one of the best early table turnips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Makes an excellent pure white turnip of fine quality; very early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

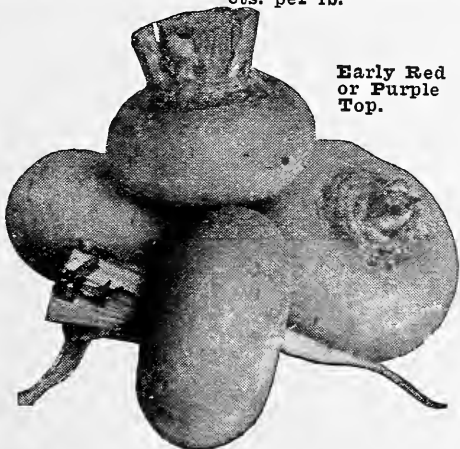
No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Milan Turnip



Early Red or Purple Top.



No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large Pomeranian round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

No. 465. WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—

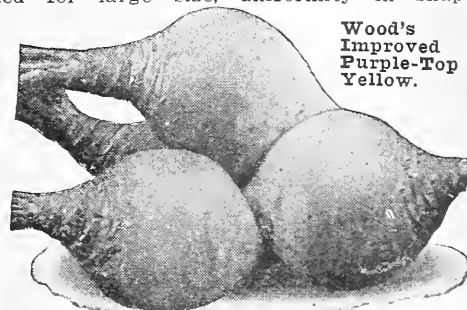
The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen 11 per cent, phosphoric acid 12 per cent, potash 15 per cent. Highly concentrated in tablet form. Fine for the vegetable and flower garden and house plants; stimulates growth and increases production. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts. postpaid.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinally for colic and nausea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 478. BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 483. DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 492. TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February, March and April. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July, August and September. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. **20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.**

CALIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.**

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto. By mail postpaid, **50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.50; \$3.50 per 1,000.** Conover's Colossal. By mail postpaid, **50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$3.25 per 1,000.**

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.—(1 year old).—By mail postpaid, **40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.25 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. **20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till May. **40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.**

SAGE ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.**

THYME ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.**

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Cuttlefish bone supplied with each order. By mail, postpaid, **lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20.**

CANARY SEED.—By mail, postpaid, **lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20.**

HEMP SEED.—By mail, postpaid, **lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.**

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, **lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

BIRD MILLET.—By mail, postpaid, **lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.**

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail, postpaid, **lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.**

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—**50 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.**

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW

50 SQUARE YARDS



CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

FOR CIGARETTES.—The following are preferred: Narrow Leaf Oronoko, Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco, and Bradley Broad Leaf.

WORMING TOBACCO.—Worming tobacco can be made easy by using either a Dry Powder Duster or a Feeny Dust Gun—for large fields use the former. Both are described on page 87.

Select Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf—A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

No. 503. Warne—Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky. Among the most generally grown tobaccos, and one of the most popular and satisfactory.

No. 500. Narrow Leaf Oronoko or Caroline Sun-Cured. Especially adapted for sun-cured wrappers and plug fillers, for which purposes it cures a light even brown color. When flue-cured it makes a fine bright plug wrapper and cigarette filler. Grown on strong land and topped low, it makes a fine heavy export leaf. The leaf is long and of medium width. Adapted to a wide range of soils from light sandy to heavy clay.

No. 501. Adcock—One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smokers; cures bright.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils overlying yellow clay.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

No. 506. Improved Hester—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. Fairly long, of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

No. 507. Improved Long-Leaf Gooch—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

No. 508. Kentucky Yellow—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavy crops.

Standard Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 510. One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

No. 511. Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and dark wrappers. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils. Fine for sun-curing.

No. 513. Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

No. 515. Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

No. 516. Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

Cigar Varieties

No. 517. Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early; making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

No. 518. Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

No. 519. Hyco.	No. 520. Flanagan.	No. 524. Willow Leaf.
No. 525. Famous.	No. 528. Tilley.	No. 526. Deer Tongue.
No. 527. Tuckahoe.	No. 523. Lizzard Tail.	No. 529. Hickory Pryor.
No. 521. Virginia	No. 522. Bradley	
Sun-Cured.	Broad Leaf.	

Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

No. 532. Granville County Yellow. **No. 534. Yellow Mammoth.**

Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow hardy annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HARD SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered it in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.

Ageratum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Lobelia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Pyrethrum, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sensitive Plant, Stocks, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2

feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia Veronica, Calceolaria, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12

inches high. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—

Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-

—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Woolflower and Zinnia.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or

Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aquilegia or Columbine, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

FOR POTS, PORCH BOXES AND BASKETS.—

Ageratum, Alyssum, Abronia, Begonia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, French Marigold, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Smilax, Stocks, Thunbergia, Torenia, Vinca, Virginian Stocks and Wallflower.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—

Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Coleus, Gilia, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Portulaca, Smilax, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

Explanations of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals.

H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

No. 550. Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

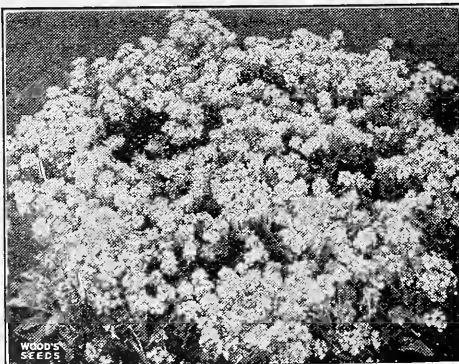
No. 551. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 552. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white-daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

No. 554. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 555. Ageratum Mexicanum (Floss Flower).—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blossoms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Saxatile Alyssum.

No. 563. Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 557. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 558. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

No. 559. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

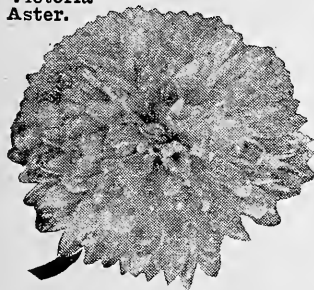
No. 560. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 565. Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H. P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Wood's Superb Asters

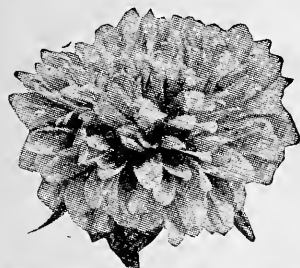
For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.

Victoria Aster.



VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

- No. 580. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
 No. 581. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
 No. 582. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
 No. 583. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
 No. 584. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Semple's Branching Aster.

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

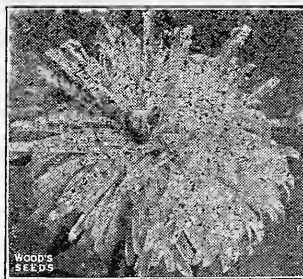
- No. 573. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.
 No. 574. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.
 No. 575. Blue.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.
 No. 576. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.
 No. 577. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Wood's Superb Asters.

No. 607. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

- No. 599. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 600. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 597. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 598. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 601. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Peony Flowered Aster

No. 604. CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.

COMET or CREGO ASTER.

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

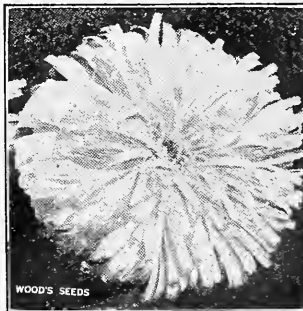
- No. 588. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 589. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 587. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 590. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

- No. 591. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Comet Aster.

No. 594. GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

- No. 569. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds; succeeds in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet.

- No. 566. White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 568. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

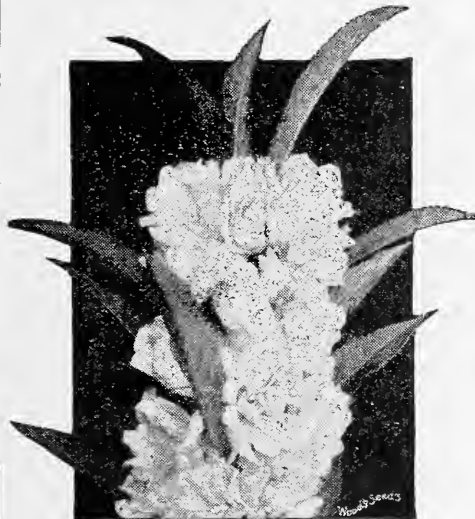
- No. 570. Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 571. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 567. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

No. 615. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 622. Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Double Balsam.

No. 623. Balsam Pear—Climber; the fruits, kept in alcohol, makes a healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

- No. 617. Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

- No. 618. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 619. Goliath Balsam—A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, candelabra-like plants that either as single plants or in groups present a striking appearance. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

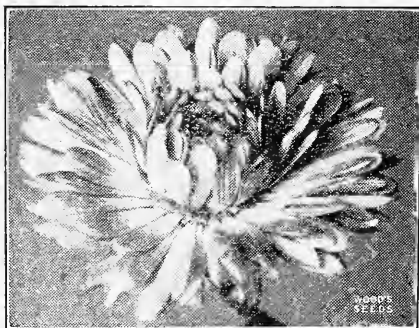
BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.

No. 625. Begonia *Vernon*.—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T.P. Pkt. 15c.

No. 627. Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

No. 628. Bryonopsis.—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.

No. 630. Cacia (*Tassel Flower*).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.



Calendula.

Calendula.—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 foot.

No. 631. Orange King.—Very large double rich golden orange flower; fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 632. Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 20c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.



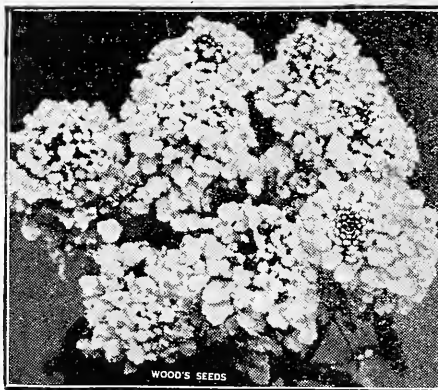
Calliopsis.

Calliopsis.—Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

No. 636. All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 634. Lanceolata (*Coreopsis*).—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H. P. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 639. Canary Flower.—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.



Candytuft.

Candytuft.—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

No. 642. Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 643. White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 644. All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Canna

(*Indian Shot*).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.



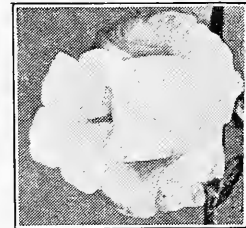
Canna.

No. 647. Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Canterbury Bells

(*Campanula*).—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



Canterbury Bells.

No. 649. Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 650. Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 662. Catchfly (*Silene*).—Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

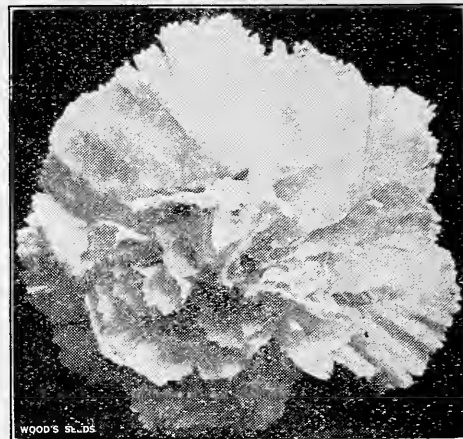
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Stimuplant is an odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Carnation.

Carnation.—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

No. 656. Marguerite.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 657. Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 658. Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 659. Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



No. 654. Cardinal Climber.—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP kills insects, prevents mildew and lice on roses. See page 86. 3 oz. can 15c; 8 oz. cake 30c, postpaid.



Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

FLOWERING VARIETIES

No. 664. *Margarita*.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c.

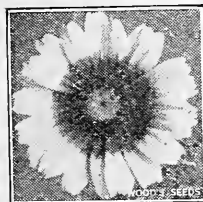
No. 665. *Cyanus* (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—Sometimes called Bachelor's Button; all colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

No. 667. *Gymnocarpa*.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 668. *Candidissima*.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum

—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 672. *Japanese*.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

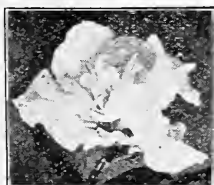
No. 670. *Evening Star*.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in 10 weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10c.

No. 671. *Morning Star*.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

No. 673. *Mixed Varieties*.—Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 676. Clarkia

—A hardy free-blooming, handsome hardy annual plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. H.A. Height 1½ feet. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

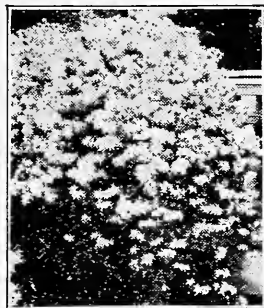


Clarkia

Will give your plants a quick, sturdy and luxurious growth. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35c; 2-lb. can 55c.

No. 680. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

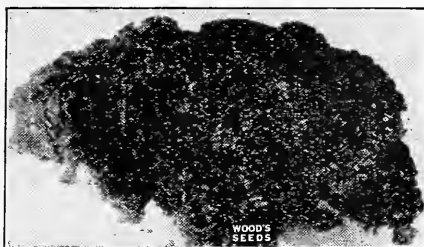


Clematis Paniculata.

No. 681. Clematis Flammula

—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Pkg. 5c.

No. 682. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Cockscomb.

Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

No. 684. *Celosia* or *Plumed Cockscomb*.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 686. *Tall Mixed Colors*.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 687. *Dwarf Mixed Colors*.—Fine for beds. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

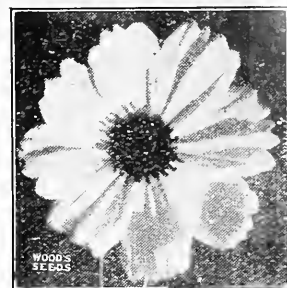


Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.

No. 688. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers, especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include it in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15c.

Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.



No. 698. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 699. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 700. Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 703. *Pure White Cosmos*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 704. *Pink Cosmos*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 705. *Deep Crimson*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 706. *Mixed Cosmos*.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Crowned and Crested Cosmos.

Crowned and Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

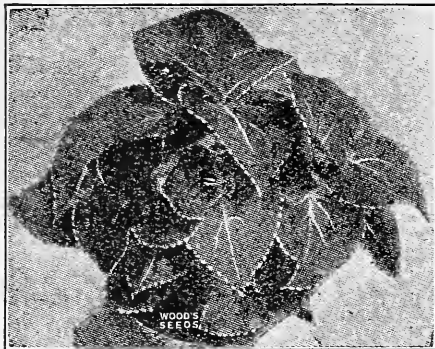
No. 709. *Shell Pink* Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 710. *Pure White* Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 711. *Crimson* Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 712. *Mixed Colors*, Pkt. 15 cts; ¼ oz. 60 cts.



**COLEUS.**

No. 692. Coleus —One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 85 cts; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.**

No. 694. Coleus Ornatus —Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 693. Coleus Metallicus —Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red bronze and copper color and intersected by veins of various colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 717. Cyclamen Persicum. —Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

Cypress Vine —A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

No. 718. White. —**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**
No. 719. Scarlet. —**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**
No. 720. Mixed Colors. —**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

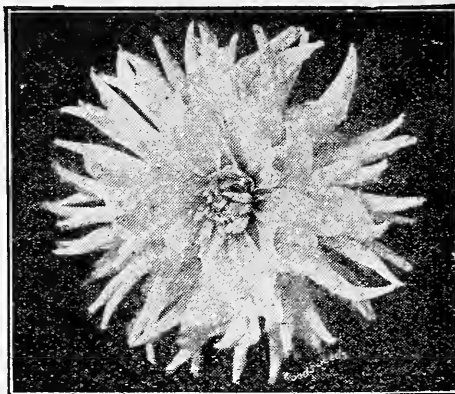
COLUMBINE. —See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS. —See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS. —See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER. —See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCER. —See Canterbury Bells.

Pruning Shear A1 —A first quality shear with high grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

STIMULANT

Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form with guaranteed analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75 c; 1,000-tablet pkg. \$3.50.

**Dahlia.**

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

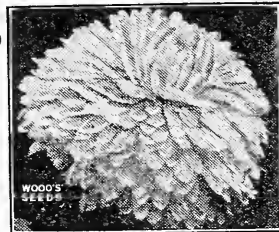
No. 725. Peony Flowered. —Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 726. Cactus - Flowered. —One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 728. Double Mixed Colors. —All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.**

No. 729. Single Mixed Colors. —A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

Dahlia Bulbs. —See Bulbs, page 53.



Daisy If sown in the fall or early spring, it will bloom the first summer from April to June, and continue for years. Is particularly adapted for beds, borders, pots and porch boxes. Bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height, 6 inches. H.P.

No. 733. Double Pure White. —**Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

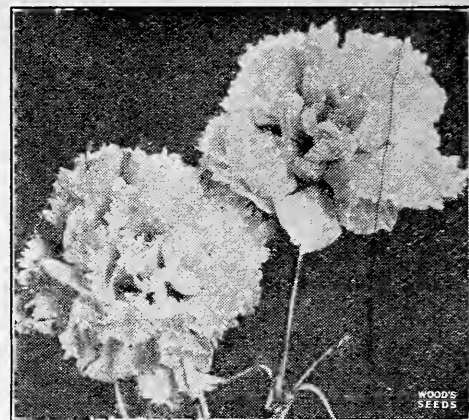
No. 734. Double Mixed Colors. —**Pkt. 8c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 736. Shasta Daisy Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**

No. 731. African Daisy —Although it originated in South Africa, this annual suits our climate perfectly. Grows about 12 inches high, and bears in great profusion daisy shaped rich glossy gold flowers. 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands heat finely, flowers early in sunny situations and continues well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. **Pkt. 10c.**



SWAN RIVER DAISY. —See Brachycome.
DELPHINIUM. —See Larkspur.
DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH. —See Nicotiana.
ETERNAL FLOWER. —See Helichrysum.
EVENING GLORY. —See Moonflower.
EVERLASTINGS. —See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

**Wood's Superb Dianthus.**

Dianthus or Pink —One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. H.H.B.

No. 740. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE. —A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 741. Double China Pink. —Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 742. Double Japan Pink. —Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 743. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks. —A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 745. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks. —A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 745. Double Fringed. —Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 746. Snowdrift. —Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. **Pkt. 10c. 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 747. Fireball. —Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 750. Digitalis

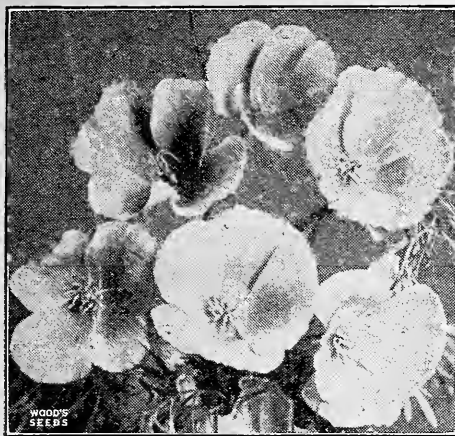
(Foxglove). —Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 752. Dolichos

(Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean). —Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

DUSTY MILLER. —See Centaurea.

**Digitalis**



Escholtzia.

No. 754. Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 755. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 757. Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Pkt. 20c.



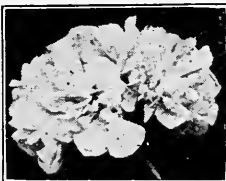
Feverfew

No. 759. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 761. Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Charming little flowers, highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Geranium

—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.



Geranium

No. 766. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.
FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.
FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.
GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 20.



Gaillardia

across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 764. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 768. Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 770. Globe Amaranth

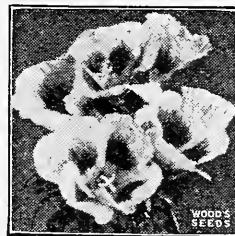
(Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlasting, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Globe Amaranth

Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 772. Godetia



Godetia.

inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 774. Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).—Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers. Easy to grow and does well in any soil; fine for edging, hanging baskets and cut flowers. Blooms first season. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

HELANTHUS.

—See Sunflower.

No. 775.

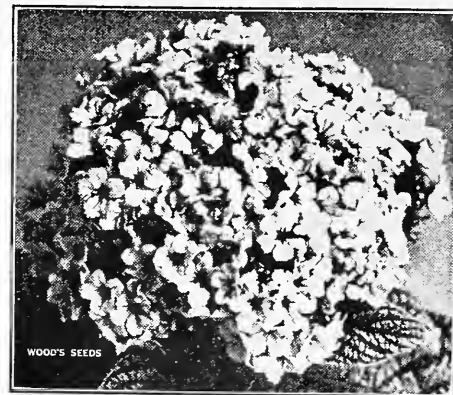
Helichrysum

(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Helichrysum.

WOOD'S WONDER-GROW PLANT FOOD makes sturdy plants and better flowers. 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 60 cts. postpaid.



Heliotrope.

Heliotrope

—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. T.P. Height 2 feet.

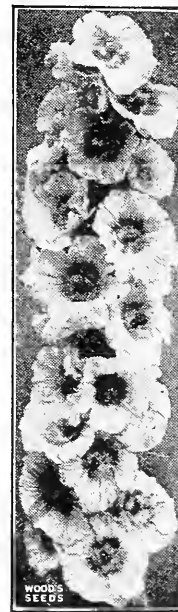
No. 778. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 15c.

No. 779. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 10c.

No. 780. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 10c.

No. 781. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 784. Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single cream colored flowers with dark centers; 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Double, ranging from white to almost black.

No. 787. Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed; a choice mixture. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 788. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c.

EVER-BLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.

—If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers until frost in wonderful variety of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage growth of side branches.

No. 789. Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 790. Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 793. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—A easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 6c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 795. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCUIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

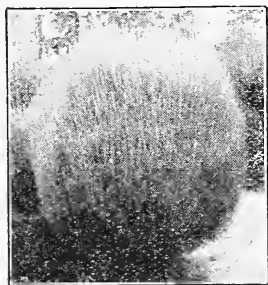
JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 797. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

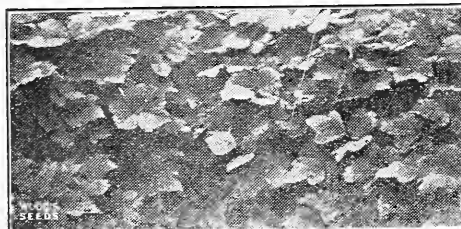
No. 799. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat trailing hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c.

No. 801. Kochia or Burning Bush

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to stand 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Kochia.



Kudzu Vine.

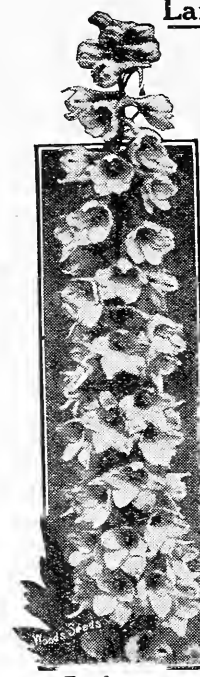
No. 803. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.



No. 811. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.



Larkspur.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

Larkspur—Annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors. Very effective when grown among shrubbery.

No. 806. Dwarf Rocket.

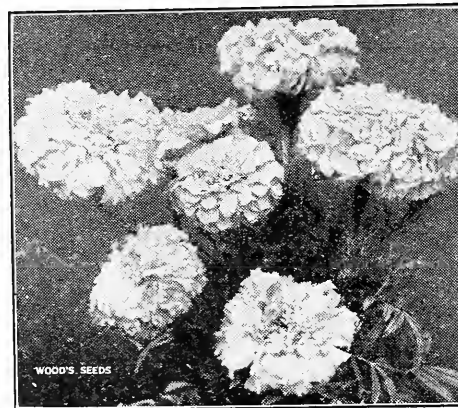
—Annual larkspur; branches freely, sending up numerous flower spikes thickly set with blooms of many colors; fine for cutting; 1 foot high. H.A. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 807. Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 809. Linum

(Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty hardy annual bedding plant. 1 foot high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.



Marigold.

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For the earliest blooms plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

No. 816. French Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 817. African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 818. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10c.

No. 821. Marvel of Peru (F o u r O' c l o c k).

—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

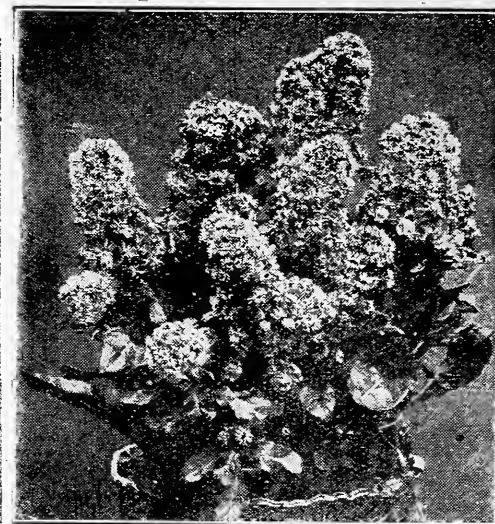
POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool location. Plant where they are to grow and thin out to stand 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 823. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 824. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 825. Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

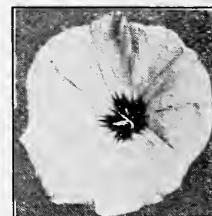
No. 826. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 829. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

No. 831.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white, trumpet shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut or file a hole in the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist, will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.



Moonflower

Morning Glories

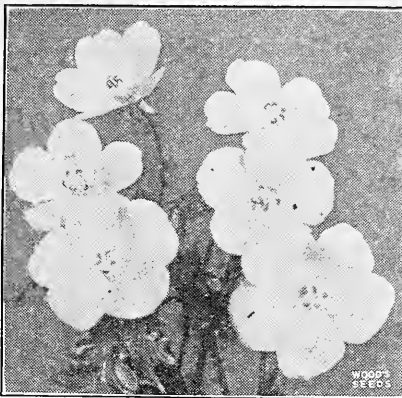
No. 833. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.**

No. 834. Morning Glory. (Convolvulus Major.)—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

No. 835. Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Nemophila or Love Grove.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Soak the seeds 24 hours before planting.

No. 837. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 838. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**

No. 839. Single Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 880. Nemophila (Love Grove.)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 882. Nicotiana Sanderae (Flowering Tobacco.)—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

ENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

No. 883. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush.)—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 885. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 910. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PEPPER, ORNAMENTAL.—See page 49.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. Hardy annual.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

No. 857. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50** postpaid.

No. 874. Tall Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50** postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c, postpaid.**

No. 852. Variegated Leaved.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 847. Ivy Leaved.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 843. Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

No. 844. Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

No. 845. Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

No. 846. Golden King.—Rich golden yellow; dark foliage.

No. 848. King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

No. 849. Pearl—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

No. 850. Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

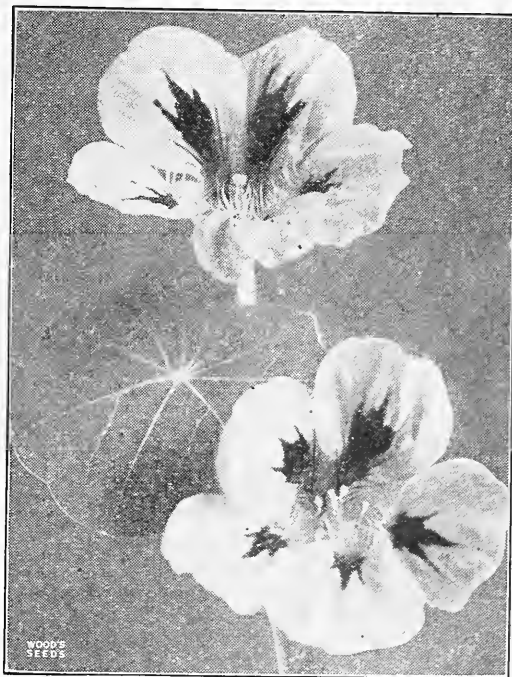
No. 851. Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

No. 856. Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c** postpaid. Not prepaid, 80c per lb.

Lobb's Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free-flowering more intensely brilliant and varied.

No. 876. Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 877. Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed. A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.**

No. 869. Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 863. Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 861. Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

No. 862. Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

No. 864. Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms 3 inches across, are bright yellow overlaid with orange.

No. 865. Moonlight.—Creamy white.

No. 866. Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

No. 867. Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

No. 868. Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

No. 870. Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

No. 873. Tall Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c** postpaid. Not prepaid, 70c per lb.

Wood's Royal Pansies

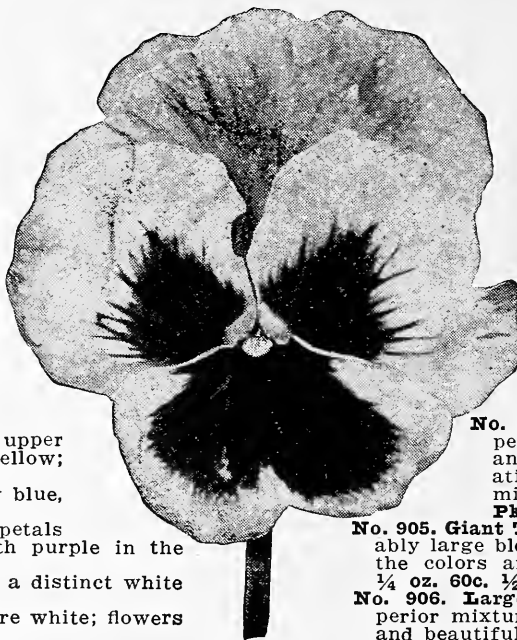
Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

- No. 890. **Cardinal**.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.
 No. 891. **Emperor Frederick**.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
 No. 892. **Fairy Queen**.—Sky blue, with pure white border.
 No. 893. **Faust, or King of the Blacks**.—Large, velvety, pure black.
 No. 894. **Fire King**.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.
 No. 895. **Light Blue**.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.
 No. 896. **Lord Beaconsfield**.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.
 No. 897. **Silver Edged**.—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.
 No. 898. **Snow Queen**.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. **Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture**.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 903. **Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture**.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 904. **Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy**.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 905. **Giant Trimardeau**.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 906. **Large Flowering Mixed Pansies**.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

PETUNIA

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias; they require only a good soil and a sunny position and they will bloom till frost. Grow them in pots, beds, borders and porch boxes. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm; later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A.

No. 914. **Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias**.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this is without an equal. Blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

No. 915. **Wood's Bedding Petunias**.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 916. **Rosy Morn**.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

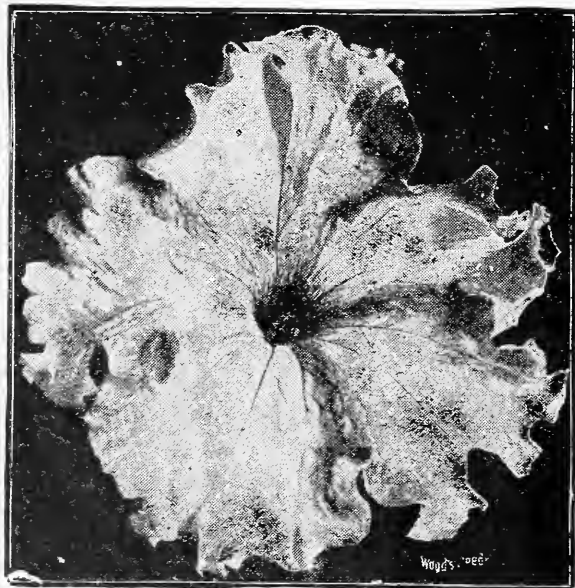
No. 917. **Snowball**.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 918. **Double Petunias**.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of the double flowers of the largest fringed varieties. In bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25c.

No. 919. **Single Petunias**.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

A well balanced, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form; odorless, clean and easily applied. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Petunia.

PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 924. **Large Flowering Dwarf**.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 923. **Star Phlox**.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 925. **MIXED PHLOX**.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Grandiflora Phlox **LARGE FLOWERING**.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display in the garden.

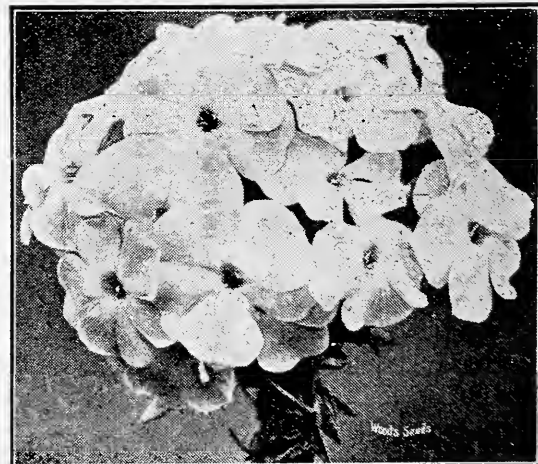
No. 928. **Grandiflora Pure White**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 929. **Grandiflora Rose Pink**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

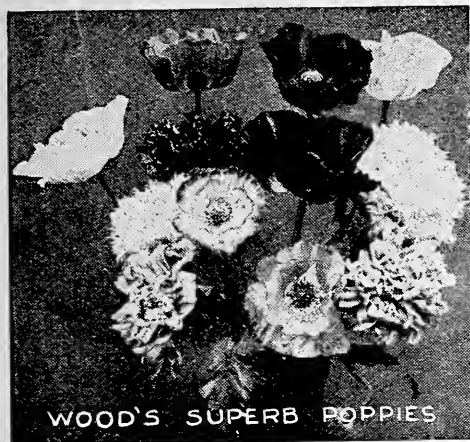
No. 930. **Grandiflora Scarlet**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 931. **Grandiflora Yellow**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 932. **GRANDIFLORA PHLOX—Mixed Colors**.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.



Grandiflora Phlox.



No. 945. Wood's Superb Poppy

Mixture —A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 946. Oriental.—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 947. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 912. Ornamental Pepper

—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that can easily be grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c.**

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER).

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

No. 950. Single Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 951. Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

No. 953. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 954. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 935. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 936. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 938. Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of white feathers. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 939. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Similar to Flanders Poppy, but more brilliant. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 940. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c. oz. 30c.**

No. 941. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 942. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

No. 956. Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

RAGGED ROBIN.—See *Centaurea Cyanus*.



No. 958. Ricinus (Castor Bean.)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.**

No. 962. Rudbeckia (Coneflower).—A rich free-flowering annual bearing single, semi-double and double flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**



No. 964. Salpiglossis—It would be a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 966. Fireball.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia, 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

No. 967. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 8.

No. 971. Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa*).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet **pkg. 15c.**; 30-tablet **pkg. 25c.**



Scabiosa or
Mourning Bride.

No. 969. Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious.)—

Abundance of bloom and the long flowering season of its richly colored handsome fragrant double blossoms makes no garden complete without it. The colors range from pure white to nearly black. A grand cut flower and effective in beds and borders. H.A. Two feet high. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 973. Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

Stocks

(Gilliflower.)—

Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

No. 975. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—

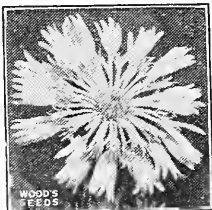
Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing out side branches each bearing fine, rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 976. Large Flowering Ten

Weeks.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 978. Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

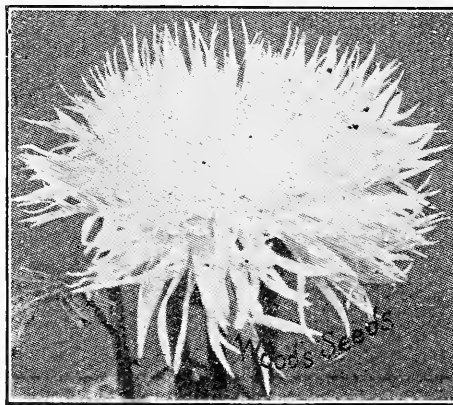


Red Sunflower.

Sunflower

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. H.A.

No. 985. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center, others yellow streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long, large petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Plants without purple in the stems and leaves should be removed while young. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**



Sweet Sultan.

No. 988. Sweet Sultan—Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that, if cut when about to open, will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2½ feet; easy to grow. H.A. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

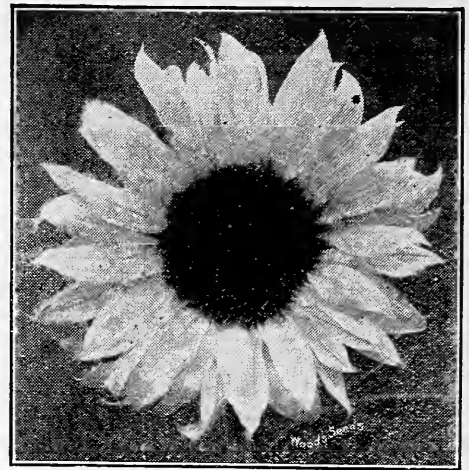
SWEET PEAS.—See page 52.

TROPÆOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Caccalia.

No. 994. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.)—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c.**



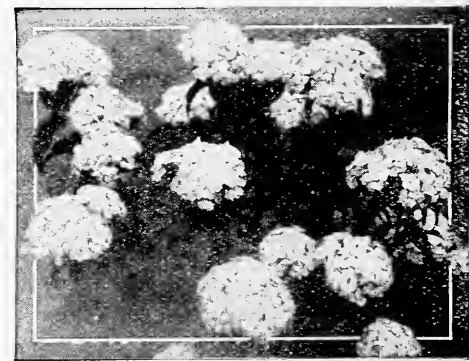
Miniature Sunflower.

No. 981. Miniature Sunflower.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals. Three feet high. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 979. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow with long fringed petals. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 982. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 984. Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. **Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c.**



Sweet William.

Sweet William

—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

No. 990. Single.—Many bright colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 991. Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 996. Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 1008. Virginian Stock—Beautiful free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**



Mammoth Verbena.

Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.

No. 998. Defiance.—The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

No. 999. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1000. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest strain; the magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1001. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

No. 1004. Rosea.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1005. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1006. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Wallflower

—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

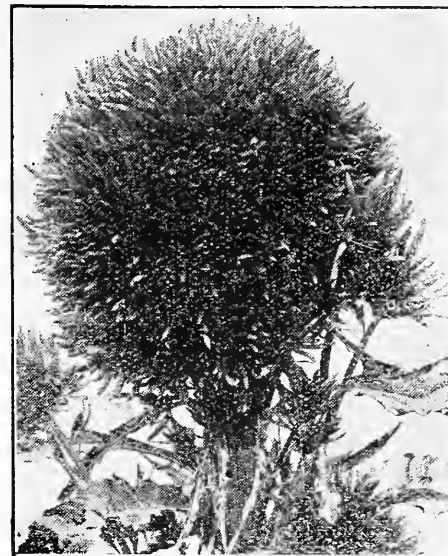
No. 1010. Annual Wallflower.—If sown outside in April, blooms from July till frost; blooms even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted outside in May. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1011. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1012. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1025. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50 postpaid.



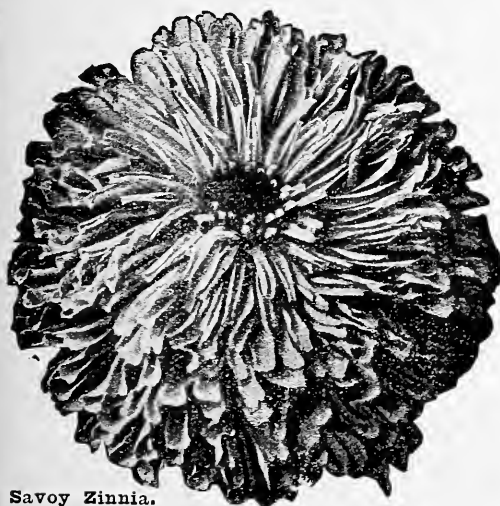
Chinese Woolflower.

No. 1014. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. The plants grow 2½ feet high and by midsummer are covered with blooms and continue in bloom till hard frost, holding their beauty till the end. Makes a fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

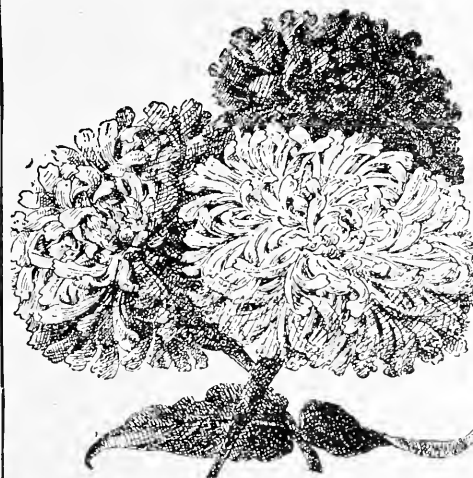
Zinnia

(Youth and Old Age).—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. Hardy annual.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1016. Savoy.—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1017. Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1018. Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1019. Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1020. Double Striped or Zebra.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1022. Double Mixed Zinnias.—A fine mixture of tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Grandiflora Zinnia.

GRANDIFLORA ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across.

No. 1070. Grandiflora White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1071. Grandiflora Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

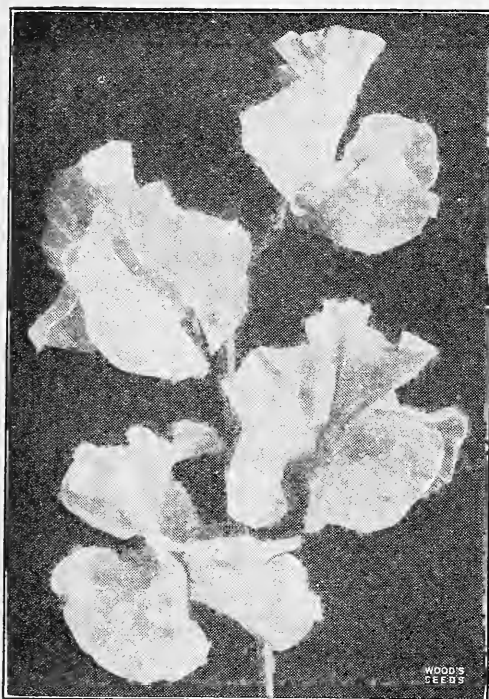
No. 1072. Grandiflora Flesh Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1073. Grandiflora Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1021. Grandiflora Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW



CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench four to six inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about two inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. Be sure to gather the blooms, otherwise the vines will stop flowering.

FALL PLANTING.—Sweet peas may also be started in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give them slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

No. 1028. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture.—The Spencers not only have larger blooms than the grandiflora type, but the wings and standards are waved and frilled—they are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well balanced blend of many colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixture.—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.**

No. 1030. Perennia or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas.—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

The number of named varieties of sweet peas has grown so large that it has become quite confusing to make a proper selection. We offer a selected list of varieties that have proved themselves worthy of general cultivation, the colors varying from pure white to deep maroon. They are thoroughly dependable, all large flowering varieties and each the best kind of its color.

Spencer Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

No. 1035. Constance Hinton.—Decidedly the best of all the white Spencers for growing out of doors. When first open the flowers have a tint of pink, but they change to pure white. The flowers are large, the vines are strong growers.

No. 1036. Dobbles Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Our assortment of Spencers would not be complete without it.

No. 1043. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently bearing four blooms to the stem.

No. 1037. Fiery Cross.—Without doubt the most brilliant red Spencer. Glitters in the bright sunshine with a glowing, fire-like sheen. Does not sunburn even in the hottest weather; the color deepens with age.

No. 1038. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The most popular crimson Spencer. The color is rich, deep and beautiful. A strong flower that never burns nor fades.

No. 1040. Miriam Beaver.—Soft shell pink or cream pink, overlaid with hydrangea pink. Exceptionally large and waved and sometimes double; does not sunburn. An exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1034. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1044. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1041. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1042. Wedgewood.—A wonderfully beautiful shade of light blue. The long stout stems rarely bear fewer than four daintily waved or frilled blooms. A sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight (Deep Maroon).—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem.

No. 1053. Flora Norton.—A clear light blue. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues. An exceptionally attractive variety.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1056. King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size.

No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; have a slight tint of mauve.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive and the best of the dark blue kinds.

No. 1060. Prima Donna (Pure Pink).—A clear and soft pink; the stems are sturdy and strong and usually bear three blooms

Bulbs for Spring Planting

SHOULD OUR STOCK OF ANY VARIETY BE SOLD OUT, WE WILL SEND THE ONE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SORT ORDERED

Cannas —Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

SELECT CANNAS

By mail postpaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Hungaria —3½ feet. A grand pink. The flower is of unusual size, pure La France pink with satiny sheen; a continuous and free bloomer; green leaved.

The President —4 feet. No red canna can compare with the President. The big attractive flowers are a rich glowing scarlet and are borne on strong stalks; green foliage.

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large, abundant and are borne in clusters; green leaved.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across; single petals 3 to 3½ inches.

STANDARD CANNAS

By mail, postpaid, 15 cts. each; 6 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per dozen. Not prepaid, 6 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen.

Golden Gate —4 feet. Almost pure gold. As the flower expands it becomes raved with crimson scarlet and apricot centering to the throat; green leaved.

Venus —4 feet. Rosy pink with well defined creamy yellow border and mottled near the center.

Brandywine —3½ feet. Intense wine red dappled with deep crimson. The petals are sometimes edged with gold; dark bronze foliage.

Gladiator —4½ feet. Bright yellow spotted with crimson. No yellow canna can surpass this sturdy, robust grower.

Shenandoah —4 feet. Flowers salmon pink, borne in large clusters; foliage rich ruby red, but is classed as bronzed leaved.

Allemania —5 feet. Bright scarlet with broad yellow border, beautifully mottled and variegated. Orchid flowered.

Crimson Bedder —3½ feet. A large intense scarlet flower. A good bloomer and very effective in groups.



Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Niagara —Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy-carmine; fine cut flowers. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Peace —Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Panama —Rich rose pink; the finest and largest pink variety. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Schwaben —Clear canary yellow with a touch of dark red in the throat. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

War —Deep blood red shaded with crimson black; a conspicuously fine flower. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

	By Mail	Postpaid	
	½ Doz.	Doz.	50
Scarlet and Red.....	30c	50c	\$1.75
White and Light.....	30c	50c	1.75
Pink Shades	30c	50c	1.75
Blue Shades	40c	75c	2.75
Striped and Variegated...	30c	50c	1.75
Yellow and Orange....	35c	65c	2.50

Mixed Gladiolas —All colors from pure white to dark red. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25 cts.; dozen 40 cts.; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per 100.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America —A grand shell pink with exquisite tint of lavender. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Baron Hulot

—Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladiola. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Dahlias

The dahlia is one of the most satisfactory fall blooming flowers and produces an endless variety of types and colors. Plant in a sunny location, covering the bulbs with 4 inches of earth. An application of sheep manure will stimulate growth and produce a greater abundance of blooms.

Snow Dahlias have round ball-shaped compact blooms.

Cactus Dahlias have long narrow twisted petals. **Decorative Dahlias** may be described as intermediate in form between snow and cactus types. The flowers are large, gracefully formed with wide petals, double and full to the center.

PRICE, ALL VARIETIES.

25 cts. each; 4 for 85 cts.; \$2.25 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 75 cts.; \$2.00 per dozen.

Augusta Nonin —(Decorative.) A big bold fiery red flower, double to the center; a free bloomer; long stemmed; a fine dahlia for cut flowers.

Countess of Lonsdale —(Cactus.) A pleasing blend of salmon pink and amber. A color hard to describe. There is no better cactus dahlia.

Delice —(Decorative.) A dainty and exquisite glowing rose pink suffused with lavender pink, soft and brilliant; of beautiful form and splendid size.

Dorothy Peacock —(Show.) An exquisitely formed large flower of a bright sea shell pink color; very early and a free and continuous bloomer.

Gen. J. B. Seth —(Cactus.) A rich, gorgeous brilliant scarlet dahlia with orange scarlet shading; A glow of color till the end of the season.

Mina Burgle —(Decorative.) Rich luminous glowing dark scarlet or geranium red. An exceptionally well formed flower, often 6 inches across. A free bloomer and strong stemmed.

Minnie McCullough —(Decorative.) The color is entirely distinct, red and gold of autumn leaves. Exceptionally fine as in cut flowers under artificial light.

Perle de Lyon —(Decorative.) Pure white. Sometimes called a cactus dahlia because of its fringed petals. A good sized, full flower. There is no better white for cut flowers.

Queen of Yellows —(Show.) A fine globe shaped pure yellow flower with quilled petals; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Mixed Dahlias —A fine mixture of cactus, decorative and show dahlias in many colors. By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 65 cts.; \$1.60 per dozen. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 4 for 50 cts.; \$1.40 per dozen.

CALADIUMS (ELEPHANT'S EAR.) —A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs. —Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. each. Not prepaid, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Second Size Bulbs. —9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Third Size Bulbs. —6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. each. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.

Madeira Roots —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 10 cts. each; 6 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSES

Delightfully fragrant. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. —Mammoth Bulb. —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.15; \$4.00 per 100.

Large Bulb. —By mail postpaid, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; 25 for 95 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

ALBINO. —A branching single variety, twenty days earlier than others sorts. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. —The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

Dwarf Essex Rape

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.
Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

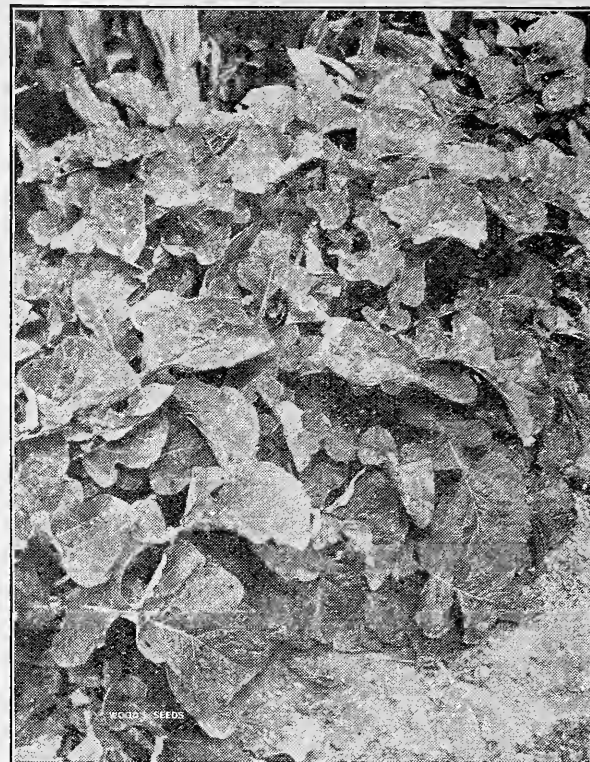
Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sew as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$5.25, bags included.

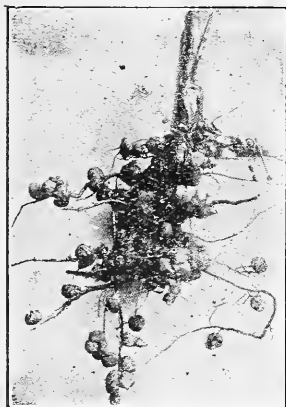
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 7½ cts. per lb. (bags extra in 50-lb. lots and over).



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills

GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR



Nitrogen Nodules on
Cow-Pea Roots.

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **FARMOGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots in the form of bacteria.

These little bacteria working on the roots of the plants do a wonderful thing. They make the tops of the plants stronger and bigger so that they yield more hay and forage, and at the same time they are storing up nitrogen fertilizer in the nodules on the roots of the plants, making the soil richer.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **FARMOGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

FARMOGERM

Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity.

It increases the permanent value of your farm.

We supply Farmogerm for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Japan Clover	Velvet Beans
Red Clover	White Clover	Garden Beans
Sapling Clover	Vetch	Garden Peas
Crimson Clover	Cow Peas	Lima Beans
Sweet Clover	Soy, or Soja Beans	Beggar Weed
Alsike Clover	Canada Field Peas	Sweet Peas
Burr Clover	Peanuts	

12-acre size, \$9.00; 3-acre size, \$2.50; 1-acre size, \$1.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.

Always state crop for which Farmogerm is wanted.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.
POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

FLOWER POTS



Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	.25	\$1.50	\$13.00
2¼-inch	.30	1.75	15.00
2½-inch	.35	2.00	17.00
3-inch	.40	2.75	23.00
4-inch	.50	3.75	34.00
5-inch	.90	6.50	60.00
6-inch	1.50	9.50	90.00

	Each.	Dozen	100.
7-inch	.25	2.25	17.00
8-inch	.30	3.15	24.00
10-inch	.60	6.25	49.00
12-inch	1.20	12.25	96.00

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	.06	.50	3.50
6-inch	.08	.75	5.50
7-inch	.10	1.00	7.00
8-inch	.14	1.30	9.50
10-inch	.25	2.25	15.75
12-inch	.30	3.25	23.50

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch	.25	2.25
8-inch	.30	3.00
10-inch	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

WHY SOW CLOVER

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow clover seed liberally in order to keep up productivity of the land for other crops.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-im-

**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**

proving crops than any of the legumes. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productivity of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of the country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

Sow your clover seeds with either a Cahoon or a Cyclone Seed Sower. They sow better than you can by hand and more quickly.

Methods of Sowing Clovers

All the clovers except Crimson and Burr can be sown in the spring. Clover likes a sweet soil—refer to page 56 under the heading of "How to Grow Alfalfa" and read "Lime Acid Soils." Clovers store the free nitrogen of the air through the aid of the bacteria which gather on the roots in the form of little balls or nodules. These nitrogen gathering bacteria flourish best in the presence of lime—for a sure stand, a big crop and to multiply the bacteria, apply lime.

A very general custom is to sow clover seeds, Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa, in the spring on fall sown grain. The objection to this is that if the protecting grain is cut during a hot season the young clover may suffer; again, the ripening grain requires a great deal of moisture, and in dry seasons the clover may become parched. Run a light harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing. The harrowing does the grain no harm; in fact, it serves as a cultivation. This is also a good time to apply fertilizers, 300 to 400 pounds to the acre—it will increase the grain crop and materially help the clover.

Clovers, and grasses too, are frequently sown in the spring with grain as a nurse crop. In such cases only half the usual quantity of grain should be sown, otherwise the tender clovers and grasses will be smothered. Nurse crops should be cut when in the milk state; the clovers and grasses will give better returns than if the grain is allowed to ripen.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

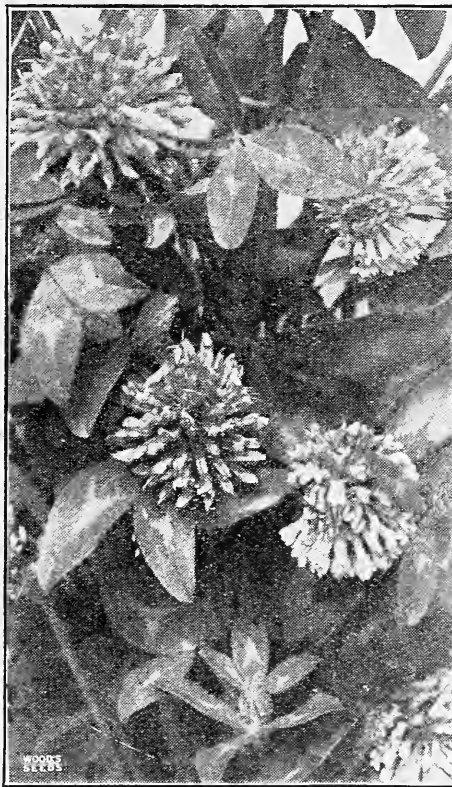
Red clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay. When sown by itself, sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

RED CLOVER.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**



Red Clover

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the

extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre by itself, or if sown with timothy sow 6 lbs. of clover and 8 lbs. of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 lbs. of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$15.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 33 cts.; 10-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 27½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
One of the farm's most profitable crops.

vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.

LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil by taking a handful of soil from 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, **your soil is acid.** To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime, keep the harrows busy to kill the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE. Do not attempt to grow alfalfa without inoculating, except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 pounds of soil from an alfalfa field on each acre; or send to us for Farmogerm for alfalfa, described on page 54.

KILL THE WEEDS. Young alfalfa plants are tender, and are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land, plow some time before sowing, and harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. Frequent harrowing will not only kill off the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.

SOW 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils. To insure an even distribution sow with either a Cahoon Seed Sower (described below) or a Cyclone Seeder (see page 62).

ALFALFA TRADE-MARK BRAND. The best suited to the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. By mail postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 50 lbs., \$12.50—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb., 27c; 10-lb. lots, 24c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 22½c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 22c per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA Blackfoot Brand. Grimm is the hardiest of all alfalfas—has stood the severe winters of the Northwest year after year without being winter killed. The principal difference between Grimm and other alfalfas is in the root growth, the Grimm having a spreading or branching root with many laterals, while other alfalfas have a long tap root with but few laterals. This branching root growth gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil and prevents them from being heaved out of the ground by frequent freezes and thaws. It also adapts it to shallower soils and those with a stiff subsoil, and to sections where other alfalfas may winter kill.

By mail postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.80; 50 lbs. \$25.25; bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 55c; 10-lb. lots, 50c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 48c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 45c per lb., bags extra.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

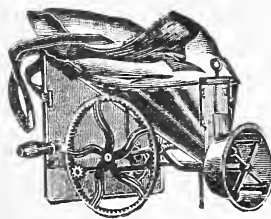


Alfalfa.



Alsike Clover.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

ALFALFA

RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land **before you sow the seeds.**

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well-drained, good, loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff, hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. If possible, sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed

Alsike Clover

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in February or March.

Alsike is the hardiest of the clovers and does not winter kill.
Lasts for several years.
Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured.
Grows better than red clover on lands deficient in lime.
Particularly good for grazing.
Grows better on moist and acid lands than other clovers.

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is harder and will stand greater extremes of heat and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, **sow Alsike.**

By mail, postpaid, lb. 32 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$11.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 24 cts.; 10-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 19½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

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POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Beggar Weed deserves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cow-peas. Once established, it reseeds itself and little care is needed to secure a crop year after year. It grows 5 to 7 feet high on good land, but should be cut when coming into bloom, or when 3 to 4 feet high; at this stage it makes a highly nutritious hay. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. The seeds germinate slowly, so the land should be clean before planting, so that weeds will not smother the young plants. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.60; 50 lbs. \$24.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, OR MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too moist for other clovers, sow sweet clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff sub-soils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent digestible protein, compared with 70 per cent in alfalfa and 46 per cent in red clover; stock pastured on sweet clover make gains that compare favorably with those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear.



Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Give sweet clover a thoroughly compacted seed-bed with enough loose soil on top to cover the seeds. On very acid soils an application of either ground limestone or burnt lime is recommended.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre in April or May.

SCARIFIED SEEDS, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 18½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb., bags extra.

BURR CLOVER—Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South it is a valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all the winter and until summer, reseeding itself and improving each year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasture. Fuller information in our Fall Catalogue, issued in July.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER in the burr: By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices—Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. Y. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to post paid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)

ADVANTAGES OF JAPAN CLOVER

It grows on the poorest and driest soils. Lands totally unfit for other crops will produce Japan Clover. Fine for reclaiming old worn-out fields and restoring them to fertility.

The roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils.

It gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere and stores it in the roots.

It will grow luxuriantly on poor land, and will resist the severest drought.

Stock eat it readily and fatten on it.

Only one sowing is necessary—it reseeds itself.

On cultivated lands or those that will produce paying crops we do not recommend the sowing of Japan Clover; but on waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all kinds of soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for the benefit of later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals when decayed open up the sub-soil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts as well as bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil.

Once started, even if only a thin stand is had at first, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, frequently driving out broom sedge and other pests. It can be sown on old pastures without special preparation, and will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Notwithstanding its habit of spreading, it is in no way a pest, for it is easily subdued by cultivation.

Except in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley, where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, it is recommended only for grazing and soil improving. Sown on a Bermuda sod it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. 10 lbs. Japan clover with 8 lbs. red top or herd's grass will give a crop of hay and may be grazed till frost.

A Good Mixture. 10 lbs.

Japan clover, 8 lbs. carpet grass and 3 lbs. Bermuda grass makes a fine grazing mixture. Burr and sweet clovers, red top or herd's grass and hairy vetch can be added to give the mixture greater variety and increase the yield.



When sown alone sow 10 to 15 lbs. Japan clover to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season, but will spread rapidly the second year.

JAPAN CLOVER—By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.85.

Not prepaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. 15 pounds sows an acre.

TRADE-MARK BRAND—By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9½ cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds

Prepare Grass Lands Thoroughly

Please read what we say on page 55 about "Preparation for Clovers and Grasses." When reading it bear in mind that when sowing grass and clover seeds you are making an investment; that you expect a profit from that investment for a number of years, and that the profit will be in proportion to the care taken in preparing your land **before the seeds are sown**. The condition of the seed bed has much to do with the success of the crop, for to germinate freely the seeds must be in close contact with a firmly settled soil—this means that the soil should be finely pulverized. Your profit also depends on the quality of the seeds you sow, so buy the best—**WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND**.

ORCHARD GRASS

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Orchard grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter

as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass, and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season,



Orchard Grass.

and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

To have orchard grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. **Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Present Price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**: By mail, postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$10.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18½ cts. per lb.

Sowing Grass Seeds on Fall Sown Grain

It is quite a common and very satisfactory custom to sow grass and clover seeds on fall sown grain, the grain acting as a nurse crop. Run the harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing the seeds. It will do the grain no harm; on the contrary, it helps, acting as a cultivation. This method assures the grass and clover seeds a firm seed-bed. This is also an opportune time to apply 300 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer; it will increase the grain crop and materially help the grasses and clovers, giving them a good start and sturdy growth to combat the weeds.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(EVERGREEN GRASS)

Sow 25 to 30 lbs to the acre.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. Ripens at the same time as orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and red clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than most other grasses on light, medium or sandy soils.

When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass, 15 pounds orchard grass, and 8 pounds red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. Other grasses, like Kentucky blue, perennial rye, Italian rye, red fescue, and meadow fescue can be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield. In March, apply fertilizers as suggested at the foot of description of orchard grass.

Nearly all the hay and pasture mixtures described on pages 62 and 63, contain liberal quantities of tall meadow oat grass.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Present price, by mail, postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
Sow 12 to 15 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. While it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay.

RED TOP or HERD'S GRASS.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 18½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).



Timothy

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.
Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

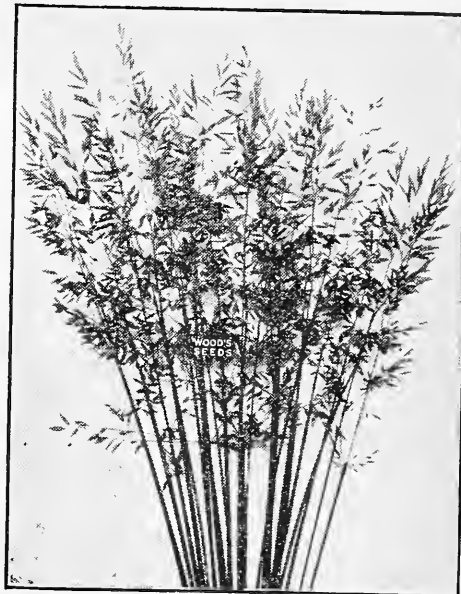
Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 62 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 34 cts.; 10-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 28½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sows an Acre.

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

TIMOTHY.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$6.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9¼ cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

SUDAN GRASS

A Wonderful Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass



Sudan Grass.

**Yields two or more cuttings a season.
Makes a bigger and better crop than millet.
It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting.
Stock eat it up clean, blades, stalks and heads.
A wonderful summer catch crop for hay.
A sure hay crop in a dry season.
Ready to cut in about 45 days after first cutting.
It can be grown with cowpeas and soy beans.**

Sudan Grass is as big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is palatable and well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two, and where the growing season is long, four cuttings a season have been had. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. Four tons to the acre is not an exceptional yield; eight tons have been grown where the season allowed four cuttings. The quality of the hay is good, analysis showing that it is equal to timothy and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant.

Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say after corn planting time. It may be sown either with a grain drill or in rows two feet apart, and cultivated like corn. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast it grows 4 to 5 feet high. Grown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting.

Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soy beans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better balanced ration than either fed alone. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb., bags extra.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda grass is as valuable to the South for grazing as Kentucky blue grass is to the North. It makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South, lasts for years, stands a long hot summer without injury, grows well in any soil that is not too wet, bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury, recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. It has a distinct value in South Carolina and farther South, in the Gulf States and in the Mississippi Valley where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and where crops varying from one to three tons are grown to the acre, the long season allowing two to three cuttings a year. Farther north, however, it is recommended for grazing, for growing on lands liable to wash, on galled places, railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., its matted roots binding the soil and preventing washing better than any other known grass.

If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year grazing may be had, the clover, grass and vetch coming on when Bermuda is dormant.

For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds, it makes a tough even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year green it should be grown mixed with perennial rye grass as Bermuda turns brown after frost.

Improves Land. Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda sod that previously would not yield a profitable crop, proving that besides being a valuable pasture grass it is also a soil improver, the matted growth of root-stocks adding an enormous quantity of vegetable matter.

To Eradicate. Bermuda grass will bear unlimited heat, drought and sunshine, but will not live when shaded by such crops as cow-peas, soy beans and velvet beans. If the sod is broken up in the fall, put in a grain crop and followed with one of these summer crops, there will be little or no Bermuda grass left. It may be killed by shallow plowing in the fall, exposing the roots so that they will freeze during the winter.

When to Sow. Delay sowing until the ground is thoroughly warm and sow only on well prepared land. The seeds are very fine, so it is useless to sow them on rough, cloddy, poorly prepared land. Sow broadcast, cover very lightly, not over half an inch deep, with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 to 15 lbs to the acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 1,000 square feet.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 50 lbs. \$20.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre when sown alone. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. herds grass, 8 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture in which meadow fescue will predominate, we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue and 5 lbs. red clover. When sown alone sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

MEADOW FESCUE OR RANDALL GRASS.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$9.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 22 cts.; 10-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 16 1/2 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass



Carpet Grass.

Carpet Grass

The Grass That Thrives on Close Grazing.

Carpet Grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid.

Compared with Bermuda grass, Carpet grass is its equal in feeding value; it may be grazed considerably later in the fall and earlier in the spring; it is not injured by frosts that kill the Bermuda leaves and greens up better during mild winter weather; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing.

It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed and trampling seems to improve it.

It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture. All Carpet grass pastures should have added 5 lbs. Japan clover to the acre.

On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick leafy sod that improves with close cutting.

Carpet grass may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees.

It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till midsummer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.10; 50 lbs. \$17.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.

Red Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 42 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.

Hard Fescue

Recommended for sowing with other pasture grasses and on lands too dry, light and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and heat and long droughts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.25; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. It does not grow tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. It also makes a good lawn grass, but as it grows in tufts, should be mixed with other grasses. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.25; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

Poa Trivialis

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. A spreading, thickly matted grass that takes root at the joints and makes a fine turf especially in shaded portions of lawns. It is particularly valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures and makes a large yield of nutritious hay. It thrives on rich moist soils, but does well on nearly all soils including sandy soils. Relished by all kinds of stock. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$6.35; 25 lbs. \$15.50; 50 lbs. \$30.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 65 cts.; 10-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 58 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 56 cts. per lb.

Fine Leaved Fescue

Grows well on very dry and poor soils, stands grazing well, lasts long and is recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry lands and for dry slopes on lawns and golf courses. A profitable grass to grow on lands too poor to support other grasses or to sow mixed with other grasses for permanent pastures. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.05; 10 lbs. \$5.90; 25 lbs. \$14.10; 50 lbs. \$27.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 53 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 52 cts. per lb.

Italian Rye Grass

Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than other grasses.

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$8.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.



Perennial Rye Grass.

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass

Creeping Bent

Makes a strong enduring turf that is improved by constant trampling; of rapid growth and creeping, spreading habit, the stems rooting at the joints makes it a valuable grass for pastures and lawns. Prefers low bottom lands, especially if they are sandy. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. For the present we cannot quote price. If possible it will be quoted later in our crop special.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, "Grasses of North America," says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasturage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Carpet Grass and Paspalum
Japan Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10-lb. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-lb. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-lb. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER



The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.40. Not prepaid, \$2.25.



HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage.

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa
	Timothy

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

For Golf Courses, Baseball Parks and the College Campus.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$8.10; 50 lbs. \$15.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers on putting greens which require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$22.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 47 cts.; 10-lb. lots 44 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 42 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

Our Meadow Mixture No. 10 is a mixture of grasses that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95; 25 lbs. \$6.85; 50 lbs. \$13.25. Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

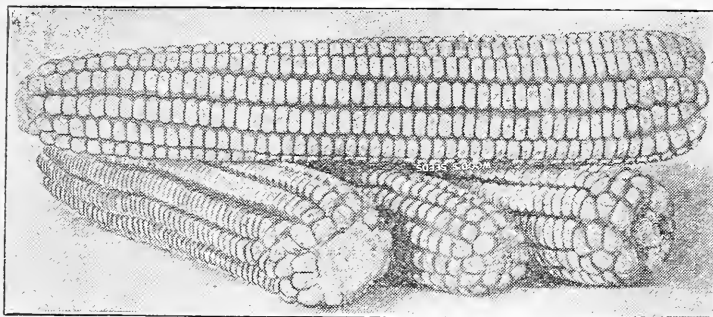
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

THE SILO FILLERS



Type of Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Ears.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.70 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.60 per bus.

What the Growers Say About Pamunkey Ensilage

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage is the best corn for the silo I have ever raised. Last year was the poorest corn year we have had for years, still I got 18 to 20 tons to the acre. In good years I have had as much as 30 tons.

J. W. NEFF, Alleghany Co., Maryland.

The ensilage corn I bought of you last spring grew good and made a big crop.

S. E. HOISINGTON, Ogle Co., Illinois.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage corn I purchased from you last year was fine for the chance it had. I only got to work it once, but it grew 15 feet high. Quite a lot of it had three good ears to a stalk.

L. B. FARLEY, Mercer Co., West Virginia.

I have used Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage corn for several years and have found it the only thing for my part of the state.

R. H. PHIPPS, Prince William Co., Virginia.

I obtained very satisfactory results from the planting of Pamunkey Ensilage corn the past season.

N. L. MAST, Watauga Co., North Carolina.

I enclose a photo of a mass of feed. It is Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage corn. No fertilizer and no cultivation.

A. S. LEITCH, Stafford Co., Virginia.

Everybody was surprised at our silage corn; it is the best we ever raised. On the poorest land it grew 15 feet high with two good ears to the stalk. It is the best we have ever grown, as is the case with all other seeds we have ordered from you.

MRS. L. E. CRUMBY, Tazewell Co., Virginia.

Pamunkey has proved to be a first-class ensilage corn.

E. BARTOW JONES, Mason Co., West Virginia.

We had an excellent crop of Pamunkey Ensilage corn from your seeds, notwithstanding the drought.

DR. J. R. HAGAN, Arlington Co., Virginia.

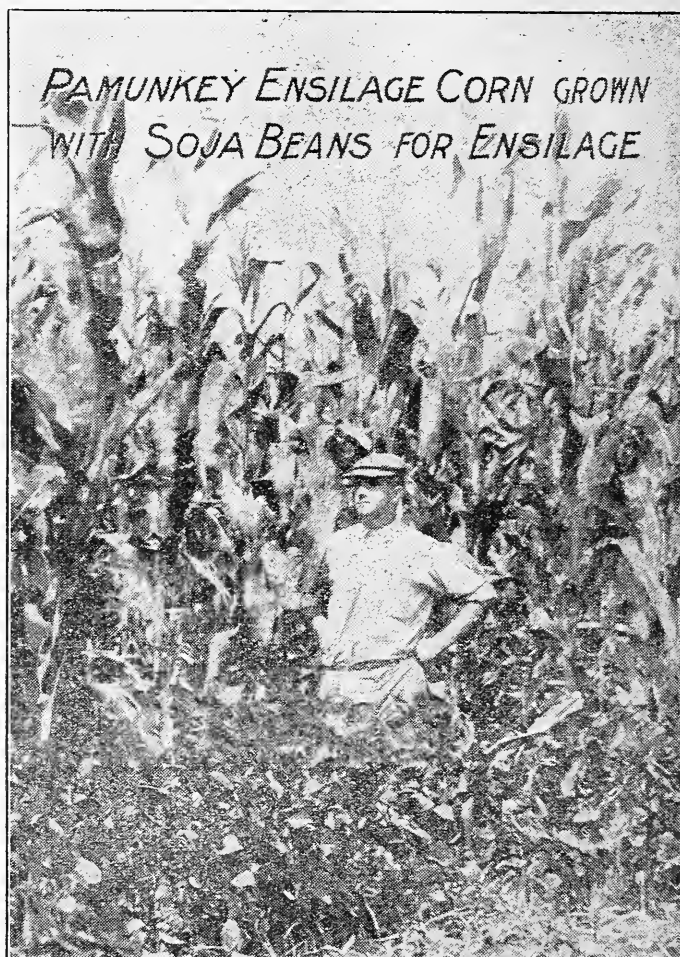
Last year I planted a local corn and did not get nearly the tonnage per acre as from your Pamunkey.

CLARENCE H. SMITH, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

No corn equals Pamunkey. I have grown it 18 feet high with two long ears to the stalk.

E. L. WITHERS, Haywood Co., North Carolina.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have established a wonderful reputation as silo fillers. This reputation is not local, but has extended to the dairymen and stockmen throughout the North and Middle West where the yields far outstrip the locally grown varieties. They make the height of stalk and abundance of blade that insure an immense tonnage. This increased tonnage means making ensilage at a lower cost and making your finished product in milk or stock at a lower price. This means more profit on your farm operations.



Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairyman of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. Even in the short growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 15 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad thick foliage that makes the very best ensilage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$3.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

Wood's Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Mattaponi Red Cob Ensilage

A white-grained variety that matures earlier than the other ensilage corns. The stalks are large and leafy and sucker freely, though our other ensilage corns seem to be gradually superseding it, even in the Middle West, where it has long been a favorite. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

White Corns

Woodburn White Dent

Be sure to read what we say about this corn on page 3. Every report that has come to us is exceedingly gratifying—well rooted, with strong stalk that will not blow down easily; uniformity of growth; maturing well in around 100 days; ears of good appearance, well filled and solid. We want every farmer to give it at least a trial this season. **By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Wood's Improved White Dent

For generations Wood's Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Casey's Pure Bred

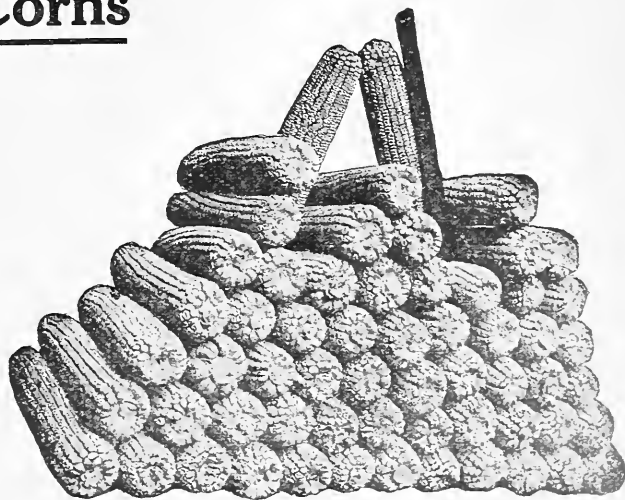
A big eared corn with a good depth of grain, the proportion of grain to cob being unusually good. The ear is long and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a single eared corn, but the length of the ear makes the yield as great or even greater than many two-eared varieties. The stalks are of medium height with ample fodder; medium early in maturity. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Paymaster

The grains are wide and deep, the cob small; this means an unusual proportion of grain to the ear, and the number of ears to the stalk assures a maximum yield to the acre. It makes a short, stocky stalk with strong roots, and will not blow down easily. Its early maturity adapts it splendidly for late planting. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Boone County Corn

There is probably no one white corn as extensively planted as Boone County. It has had unusual care in breeding and selection, and is recognized as one of the biggest yielders and has taken numerous prizes at state and county fairs for the best ears.

It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep, soft and pure white.

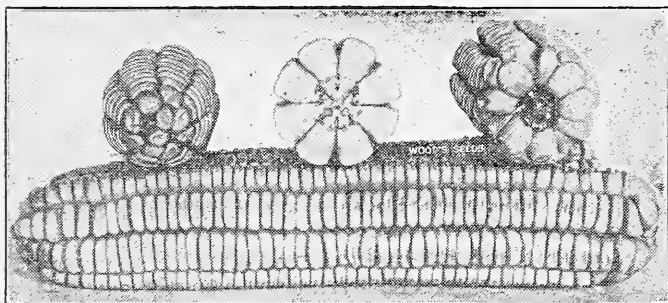
WOOD'S SELECTED BOONE COUNTY.—By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

CERTIFIED BOONE COUNTY.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$4.00.

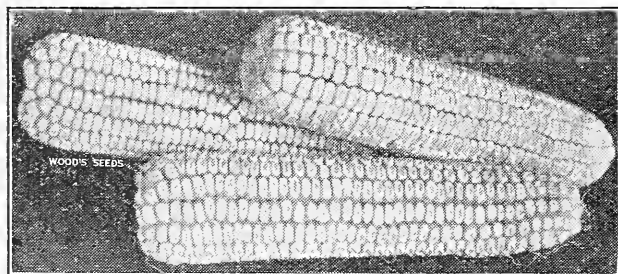
WHITE CORNS



Hickory King

The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

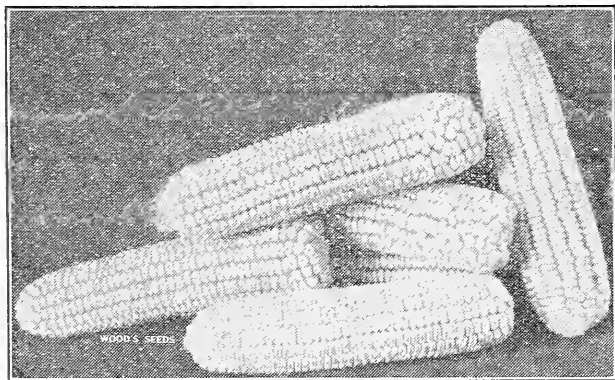
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Blount's Prolific

Starting with a corn yielding two ears to the stalk, Professor Blount by selection and breeding has produced a corn that comes early, makes enough growth of stalk and leaf to entitle it to a place among ensilage corns, and is a real prolific. Two of the Southern experiment stations class it among the largest yielders. Its early maturity adapts it particularly well for late planting; is hard and flinty, and makes the very finest meal. The grains are of medium width and depth. A good yielder, and being a flinty corn is a good keeper. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Biggs' Seven Ear

Mr. Biggs, the originator, says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of them. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots or more \$3.10 per bushel.

Early Harvest

Early Harvest is a fine combination of earliness and size, the ears averaging over 8 inches long. In 110 days it made fine meal—this shows how quickly it makes. If you are late in planting, or have to replant, Early Harvest is as good a corn as you want. It also makes fine roasting ears. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.



Cocke's Prolific

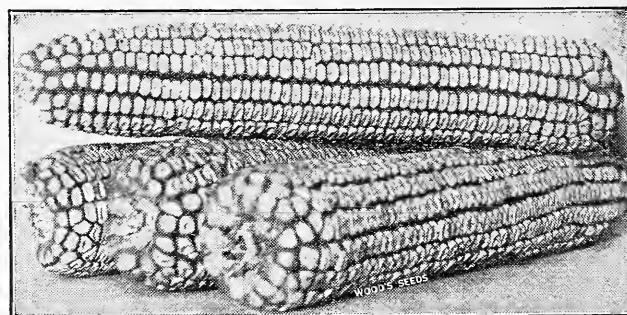
On good land, especially on river low grounds, Cocke's Prolific may be relied upon to produce from two to four good ears to the stalk. An average of 105 bushels to the acre was grown on fifteen acres of James River low grounds. It is a real prolific. The ears are of good average size, the grains are white and flinty, just the corn for meal and hominy. The growth is tall and leafy enough to entitle it to be called an ensilage corn. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Mosby's Prolific

Mosbys' Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium size; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder and carries the ears well up on the stalk. It is particularly well adapted to Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas, and Eastern and Southern Georgia. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

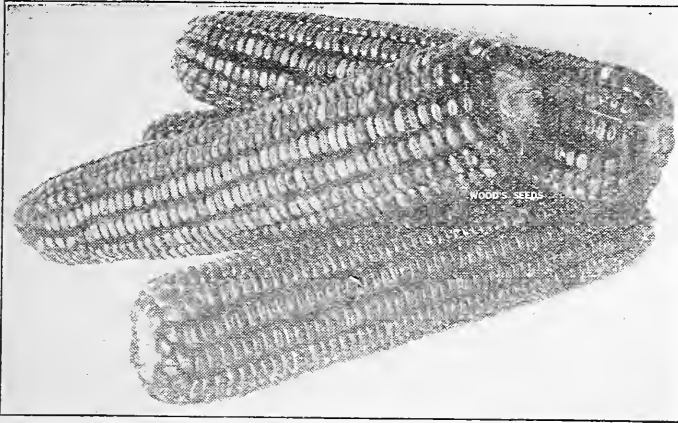


Williamson Farm Snowflake

The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. For growing on poor, thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting, and for roasting ears, Snowflake "fills the bill." No corn will make better meal, and for roasting ears no field variety can surpass it. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

Yellow Corns



Improved Golden Dent

A corn of outstanding prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends, it is a good yielder, it is what we would call a thoroughly dependable corn in every particular, one that we do not hesitate to recommend. Makes one to two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

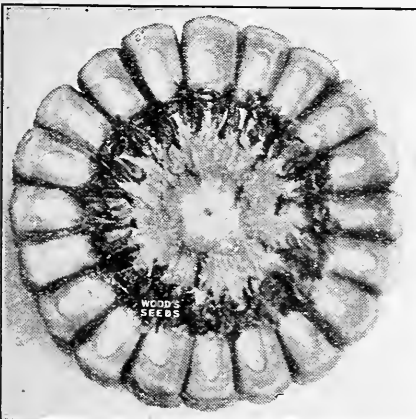
Improved Leaming

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, and throughout the corn belt is as much grown as any other yellow variety. It originated in the Middle West, but having been grown and selected here for a number of years has been thoroughly acclimated.

Leaming does not make a large growth of either stalk or fodder, all the vigor of the plant going to make corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

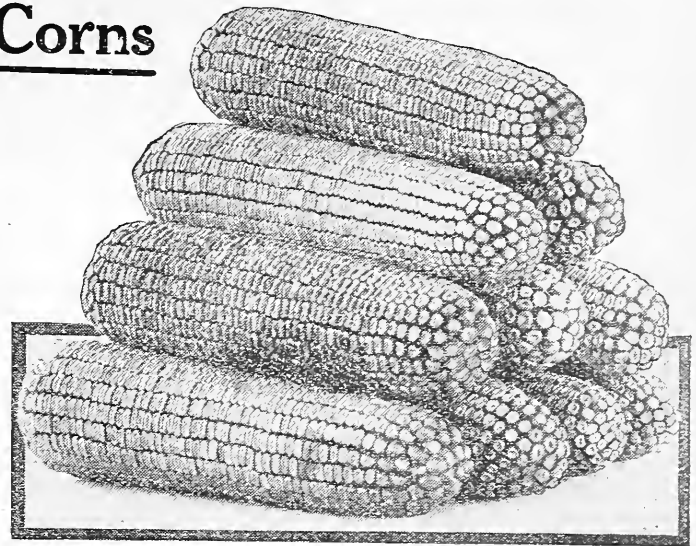
Reid's Yellow Dent



Reid's Yellow Dent has a long and honorable record for dependability, good yields and generally satisfactory crops. A big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. Our stock is exceptionally choice, grown from well selected ears and is sure

to please the most exacting planter. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard

A detailed description of our Prize Winning Gold Standard Corn, of how well filled out at tips and butts, would not tell the story nearly so well as the above illustration. It is a reproduction of a photograph and shows every bit of space on the cob covered with corn with no waste space between the rows. The grains are deep on a medium small cob, the proportion of corn to cob much larger than on ordinary yellow corns as usually planted. This means more grain to the ear than is had from the shallow grained, big cob varieties. The stalks average about nine feet high, are good and stout with an ample growth of fodder and yield from one to two big ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, bright yellow; the cob is medium sized. **By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

It gives me pleasure to tell you about your Prize Winning Gold Standard corn. It is the best corn I ever planted in my life; it is a good yielder and has good fodder. The Wood's Improved White Dent is fine, too. **CRATCH MILLER, Wayne Co., West Va.**

Virginia Yellow Dent

On practically all soils Virginia Yellow Dent gives very satisfactory yields, a large proportion of the stalks bearing two good sized, well filled ears. The cob is small, the grains are deep; matures early. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

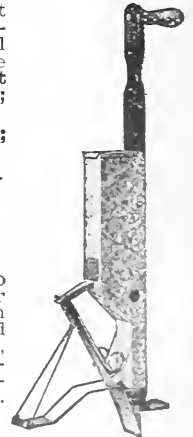
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn.

By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.



Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Oats

What Oats to Plant

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended; if you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest, being about two weeks earlier than the Applier. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops that yielded from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stood out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. **By mail postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.05, bags included.**

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 70 cts.; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel.

Applier Oats

The Applier is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier and hardier than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It has proved to be one of the most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. **By mail, postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.**

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.05; 5-bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel—bags included.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. **By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 55 cts.; bushel \$1.00; 5-bushel lots, 95 cts. per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. **By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 35 cts.; bushel \$1.60, bags included.**

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bushel 45 cts.; bushel 82 cts.; 5-bushel lots, 80 cts. per bushel.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. **By mail postpaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.30.**

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 75 cts.; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.40; 5-bushel lots, \$1.35 per bushel.



Oat Soils and Fertilizer

Oats will produce well on poorer soils than other grains, but poor soils should have an application of 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. This has been found profitable, whereas the use of a complete and more expensive fertilizer would not increase the crop sufficiently to show a profit on cost.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stood more than any oat tested; their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. We have never seen wild onions in spring-sown Winter Oats, and on this account they always bring good prices for fall seeding. Be sure your spring seeding is done early, say by March 1st. **By mail postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.05, bags included.**

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 70 cts.; bushel \$1.30; 5-bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean, heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that it is a little lighter in color. **By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.**

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.05; 5-bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State experiment stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than ten bushels to the acre over other varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. **By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel, 55 cts.; bushel \$1.00; 5-bushel lots, 95 cts. per bushel.

Formalin Prevents Smut Smut in oats does serious damage; it reduces the yield and it lowers the market value of your crop. It can be easily prevented by treating your oats with Formalin before planting.

Spread the oats thinly on the barn floor and with a hand sprayer (see page 87) spray with Formalin mixed with an equal quantity of water; shovel the grain thoroughly and cover with bagging for 4 hours; it is then ready to plant.

Not prepaid, ½ pint 30 cts.; 1 pint (1¼ lbs.) 50 cts.; quart 90 cts.; 2 quarts \$1.75; gallon \$3.25. Cannot be sent by mail.

Vetch

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.

It grows surprisingly well on poor land.

It reseeds itself.

It increases the milk flow.

It saves on the fertilizer bill.

Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.

It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

Vetch is highly recommended for making a fine grade of hay, for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

For Feeding and Grazing It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with Vetch.

Fertilizing Value Farmers' Bulletin No. 529, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "A ton of hairy vetch hay contains about 50 pounds of nitrogen, while the roots and stubble, including the nodules, contain approximately one-fourth as much more. This makes a total yield of 62½ pounds, which is equal to the nitrogen in 417 pounds of nitrate of soda. Besides nitrogen, vetch furnishes organic matter which is valuable in improving the physical condition of the soil and in making available the mineral elements of plant food in the soil."

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

For Honey—While Vetch is in bloom bees make more than double as much honey as at any other time in the year. At this time 25 to 50 pounds of honey is obtained from each stand of bees. Vetch honey is white and clear and of excellent quality.

Sow as early as the weather will allow, 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, with 3 pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier. Sow also in corn and cotton at the last working without any expense for preparation of the land.

Hairy or Sand Vetch—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may also be sown in the fall to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food from the land by the winter rains. It never winter kills. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.35; 50 lbs. \$9.25, bags included.** Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15½ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Oregon Vetch—Makes the same tall growth as Hairy or Sandy Vetch, but has larger leaves and does better on heavier soils and makes a fine hay of high feeding value and much relished by all kinds of stock. It is a wonderful soil builder and gatherer of nitrogen which it stores in its root nodules. It is adapted to all the purposes for which Hairy Vetch is recommended, but it requires better soil and is not as resistant to drought and cold. Where conditions are favorable the yield is equally as large as Hairy Vetch. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8¾ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50 lbs. and over.



Sand or Hairy Vetch.

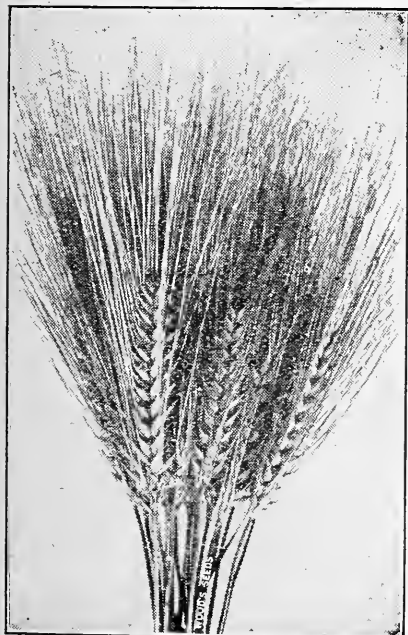
BARLEY

Barley when ground and soaked makes a highly nutritious hog food and when fed with skim milk makes the most delicious hams and bacon. Horses and cattle enjoy barley when ground and soaked overnight. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production.

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land.

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

BEARDED SPRING BARLEY.—By mail postpaid, peck, 75 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.35; bushel \$2.45. Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bus. 75 cts.; bushel \$1.35; 10-bushel lots, \$1.30 per bushel.



CANADA FIELD PEAS

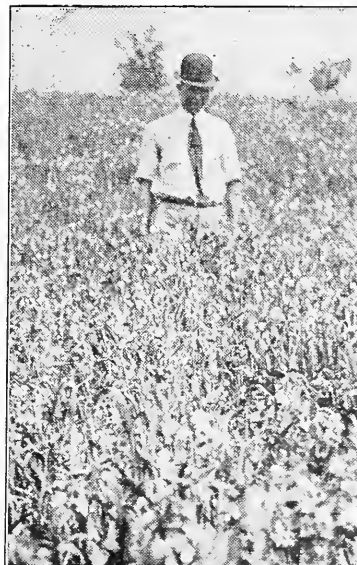
Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early in March, one bushel to the acre and plow in 4 inches deep

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground;

if sown alone sow 1½ bushels to the acre. **Price:** By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.



Wood's Seed Potatoes

Culture Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Insects and Disease As soon as the potato bug appears apply arsenate of lead, Bug Death, Paris green, or slug shot, and repeat the application as often as necessary. For later sprayings put the insecticide into Bordeaux mixture to make a combined fungicide and insecticide.

Prevent Scab and Fungus Before cutting the potatoes put them into a burlap bag and immerse them 1½ to 2 hours in a solution of 1 pint formalin to 30 gallons water. Allow them to dry before cutting.

FORMALIN.—½ pint 30 cts.; pint (1¼ lbs.) 50 cts.; qt. 90 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.75; gallon \$3.25. Cannot be sent by mail.

Results From Spraying Write to your State Experiment Station for a bulletin on spraying potatoes. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture conducted a five-year test to determine the value of spraying potatoes. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture alone the crop increased in every test—in one year the increased production was 67 per cent. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture with a poison added the increase in the crop averaged 51 per cent. one year the crop being doubled. Bordeaux mixture prevents blight and invigorates the plants.

For description of Bordeaux mixture, insecticides and sprayers for applying them, see pages 86 and 87.

Second Crop Potatoes These are Virginia grown and a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes. Among the largest commercial growers in the South they are preferred even to the best Maine grown stocks, producing larger yields and potatoes of better quality. They average smaller than Maine and Northern grown potatoes, and as they plant further cost less per acre.

Maine-Grown Potatoes In no State has as much attention been given to the selection and growing of potatoes for planting. We handle the best the State produces and can recommend them as thoroughly satisfactory.

Northern-Grown Potatoes These are grown principally in New York State or Michigan by competent potato growers and are thoroughly inspected.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

Every year we carry in cold storage large quantities of all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition for June and July planting. They should be spread out a few days before planting and if cut, should be covered with plaster or road dust to prevent bleeding in case the ground is hot and dry.

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To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

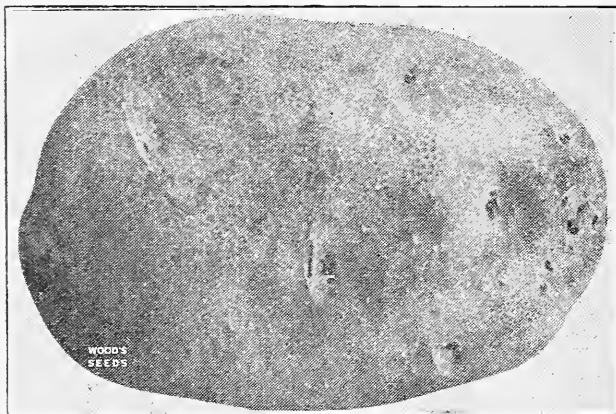
To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Certified Potatoes

Certified Seed Potatoes

—This season we will have certified seed of Irish Cobbler and

Green Mountain potatoes. These varieties were grown under State Experiment Station rules, which required pure and approved planting stock that had to pass the rigid inspection of the station authorities; regular and thorough spraying to prevent disease, and after being harvested, were again subjected to thorough inspection before shipment was allowed, to make doubly sure that they were true and free from disease. In 10-peck bag lots these potatoes will carry the tag of inspection authorities, and planters may be assured that every safeguard has been applied to see that they are as pure stock as money will buy.



Green Mountain Potato.

Certified Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere

and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest quality. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.00. Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.40; bushel \$2.70; bag (10 pecks) \$6.25.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Certified Irish Cobbler

—Even the Early Rose at the high tide of its wonderful popularity

was never more in demand than the Irish Cobbler is today—we believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness—it is ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knobby Cobbler for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes with smooth skin. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy. A first class potato in every respect, thoroughly dependable and well worth a place in every garden.

CERTIFIED MAINE-GROWN COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.10; bags included.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.50; bushel \$2.80; bag (10 pecks) \$6.50.

SPRAYERS FOR POTATOES.—It makes no difference whether you grow a small patch or several acres, for in either case you must spray. Look on page 87 and select the type of sprayer adapted to your requirements. On page 86 you will find all the spray materials necessary for all spraying purposes.

Early Potatoes

Irish Cobbler

—In addition to Certified Cobblers we will have our usual high-grade Maine Grown Cobblers, but not certified; also Virginia Second Crop Cobblers grown from selected Maine potatoes.

MAINE-GROWN COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.05; bushel \$3.70, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; bag (10 pecks) \$5.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$6.25.

SECOND CROP COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.10; bus. \$2.00; bags (10 pecks) \$4.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.25.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph

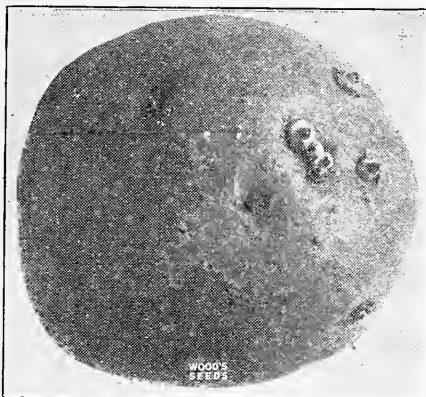
—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin

and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Where the Red Bliss is known and its merits appreciated it is in general demand. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes are Second Crop Red Bliss.

MAINE - GROWN RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.05; bushel \$3.70, bags included.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; bag (10 pecks) \$5.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$6.25.

SECOND CROP RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; bag (10 pecks) \$4.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.25.

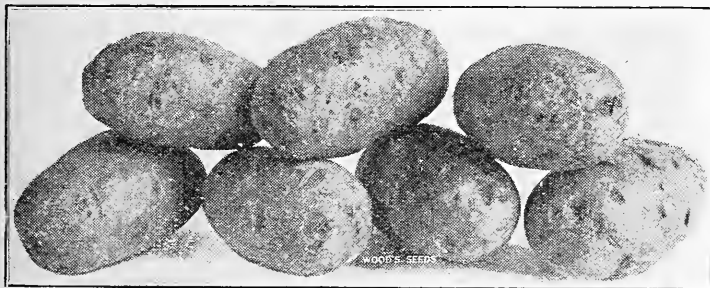


Red Bliss, or Bliss Triumph.

Spaulding No. 4 Rose

NORTHERN GROWN

—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. It has a better shape than Early Rose, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes and is a better yielder. Very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.80; bushel \$3.20. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.05; bus. \$1.90; bag (10 pecks) \$4.25; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.00.



Red River Early Ohio

NORTHERN GROWN

—This extra fine strain of Early Ohio is one that can be depended upon to make a crop on a greater variety of soils than almost any other potato. It will make its best crops on loam or stiff soils, but does well even on light land. As the vines make an erect growth, they are easy to cultivate; the potatoes grow compact in the hill and are easy to dig. They are very uniform in size, make few small potatoes, have a smooth skin, and the shallow eyes assure the minimum of waste in peeling. Notwithstanding its earliness it is a good keeper. The flesh is pure white and cooks dry. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.75; bushel \$3.10. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.00; bushel, \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.

Late Potatoes

Green Mountain

—Look on page 70 for a complete description of this sterling late potato. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85;

NORTHERN GROWN

bushel \$3.30, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.10; bus. \$2.00; bag (10 pecks) \$4.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.25.



McCormick Potatoes

McCormick

—The McCormick has established itself in popular favor not only because of its smooth whit eskin and generally attractive Appearance, but because of its uniformly heavy yields—some of the biggest crops grown on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland have been McCormicks. The potatoes are oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that anyone could wish. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.70; bushel, \$3.00. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 30 cts.; peck 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 95 cts.; bushel, \$1.70; bag (10 pecks), \$3.75; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.50.

Improved Peach Blow

—An old favorite for late planting. The skin is slightly tinged with pink.

Of attractive appearance and one of the best keepers. Our stock is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder and of better quality. One of the most dependable late varieties, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. Very popular all throughout the South. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.65; bushel, \$2.90. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 90 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; bag (10 pecks), \$3.50; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.25.



Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its heat and drought resistant quality

which enables it to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop during the cooler weather of the fall. Among late potatoes there is probably no variety that is a surer cropper, and the potatoes are generally of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.75; bushel, \$3.10. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.00; bushel, \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.

Sweet Potatoes

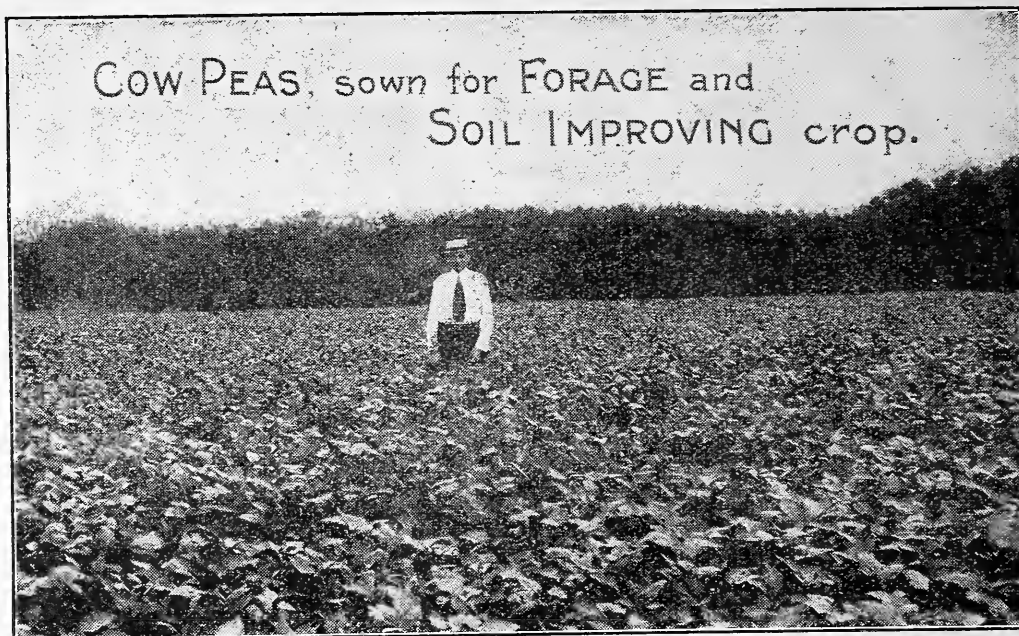
—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st.

Cow Peas

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

Facts About Cow-Peas

Found for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran. It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas." Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop. Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition. They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas.



Cow-peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing the cow-peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil; it is considered more economical to cut the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productivity very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

GROWN FOR HAY, they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. Bacon made from hogs fed on it is much sweeter, more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

Cow-peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting free nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the roots; so that even after the crop is cut, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

When the whole crop is turned under as a soil-improver, it is better to do it after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are the best fertilizers for cow-peas, and it is not necessary to use fertilizers containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

Brabham —The Brabham Pea is rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to cure for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bus. \$5.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.75.

Whippoorwill —Sometimes called Shinney Peas. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow-pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

New Era —There are several good reasons why the New Era pea is so popular: it ranks among the earliest; it is of more erect growth than any other variety, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer peas to the acre—three pecks to a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC. Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans and corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, sow one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory, making a large yield of most nutritious hay, which is readily saleable at good prices.

The New Era and the Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German or Golden Millet, one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Groit —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant; leaves medium in size, and of a lighter green color than those of the Iron. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bus. \$5.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.75.

Black —The Black Pea is largely grown on the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, where it makes a fine growth of vine and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay land it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bus. \$5.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.75.

Iron —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long and well filled. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. It is highly recommended for growing on lands inclined to be pea-sick. The seeds are smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently fewer peas are necessary to plant a given area. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.75.

Red Ripper —Makes almost as large a growth of vine as Wonderful or Unknown, and an enormous yield of hay. A splendid pea for growing with corn or sorghum; medium late in maturing. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Wonderful, or Unknown —Makes an enormous growth, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any variety of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Clay —One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Taylor or Early Crowder —In some sections called Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that makes a large growth of vine, the branches often 6 feet long, a large long pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. The extra long growth provides an unusual amount of vegetable matter for turning under. Matures early and makes an excellent hay. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.10. Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.75.

Mixed Cow-Peas —A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —The advantage of growing soy or soja beans with cow-peas will be readily recognized by those who have had trouble in harvesting peas, especially those that make an extra long growth. The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

Cream Crowder —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, quart 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.20. Not prepaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75; bus. \$6.00.

Early Ram's Horn Black-Eye —An early maturing type of black-eye pea that is generally grown for table use, but it makes a sufficiently large growth of vine to make it a good soil improver as well. The peas are of good size. By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.85; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.30. Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$5.00.

Large Black-Eye —The most popular and most extensively grown of all the Black-Eye varieties. The peas are larger, the vines are of taller growth, and they yield more abundantly. They are always in demand, both green and dried. By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.70; ½ bus. \$3.10; bushel \$5.80. Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

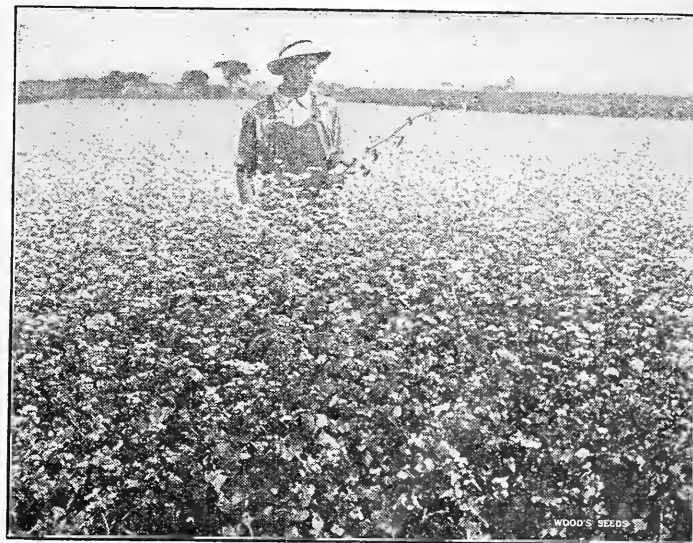
Gallivant, or Lady —The peas are the smallest but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. By mail postpaid, quart 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.20. Not prepaid, quart 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

ROBUST NAVY BEANS

A distinct improvement on the old navy bean as generally sold. It was bred up by one of the State experiment stations to develop a more vigorous, robust, uniform type that would give better yields and be more reliable. Our Robust Navy Beans were grown direct from fine selected stock. The plant is strong and upright, holds the pods off the ground, preventing injury in wet weather, and matures all at once. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, but not while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. 15 lbs. will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.)



Buckwheat.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is the poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. No crop is easier to grow: it is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation and labor; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—The earliest and most prolific of all buckwheats, makes the largest grain, and makes fine flour. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.70, bags included.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 30 cts.; peck 50 cts.; ½ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.65.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts.; per lb. 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.

Soy or Soja Beans

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.

Soy beans have a higher feeding value than cow-pea hay. Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.

As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.

A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.

They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense. When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.

Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas.

It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.

They make a fine hog pasture.

They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.

They increase the yield of the following crop.

They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.

It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.

They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

bean roots.

Laredo—A new variety of decided merit, particularly for making high quality easily cured hay. For description and price see page 3.

Virginia—On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse adapts it particularly well for hay making. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.60; 10-bushel lots, \$3.50 per bushel.

Certified Virginia—A strain grown from selected planting stock and certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. If you have any doubt about what soy bean to plant you will make no mistake in selecting our Certified Virginias. For price see page 3.

Wilson Early Black—A very prolific variety, and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay. Its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes it one of the easiest soy beans to harvest. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 10-bushel lots \$3.40 per bushel.



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow-peas make a good combination, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow-peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed. Sorghum and a late variety of soy beans make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

Otootan—Few soy beans can equal Otootan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—5 feet and more in long growing seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay which cures quickly. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut and easy to cure. Planted in 3-foot rows they will cover the land with a mass of foliage. By mail postpaid, qt. 45 cts.; ½ peck \$1.40; peck \$2.65; ½ bus. \$5.00; bushel \$9.30. Not prepaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.20; ½ bus. \$4.25; bushel \$8.00; 10-bushel lots, \$7.50 per bushel.

Mammoth Yellow—The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia and further South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is the largest grower among soy beans; is the best known and most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.30. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 10-bushel lots, \$2.90 per bushel.

Biloxi—An upright variety growing 4 to 5 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties. Late in maturing, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 10-bushel lots, \$3.40 per bushel.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS—Continued

Hollybrook Early —Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower. with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 10-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

Brown —Makes a large and quick growth and very prolific in yield of beans. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 10-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

Tar Heel Black —About two weeks earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any early variety for hay and seed production. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 10-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A FINE FALL AND WINTER GRAZING CROP

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, better than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle; at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines when turned under make a good soil-improver.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM



Velvet Beans Growing in Corn.

BUNCH VELVET BEANS

Recommended for planting in orchards or in cornfields where a heavy growth is desired for forage or soil improvement, that at the same time will not cover or pull down the corn. On ordinary land it grows about two feet high, spreading out for several feet, and if planted 15 to 18 inches apart is claimed to produce nearly as much forage as the vining varieties. It is about three weeks later than the 100-day bean. The ease with which the crop can be handled compared with the running varieties makes the Bunch Velvet Bean particularly desirable. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 10-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

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POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y. New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

100 DAY or SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.90, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.60; 10-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

The Osceola has given excellent results in Virginia, and even more northerly sections, as a forage crop. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 10-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

Sorghum and Sugar Cane

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

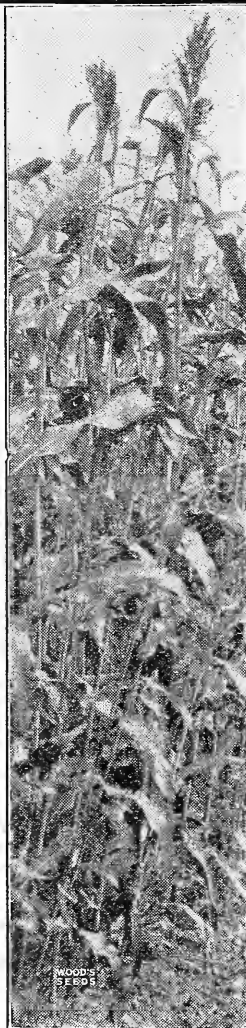
Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. **6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

Milo Maize

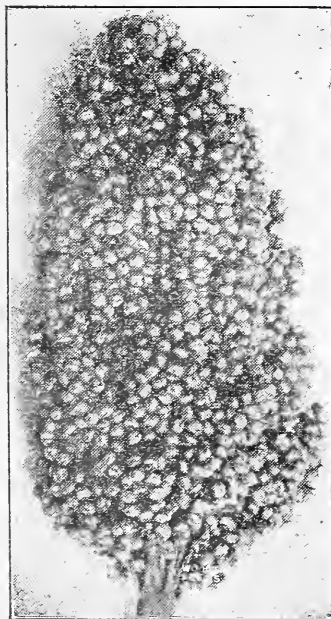
A wonderfully drought-resistant non saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. **6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 5 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb.

SOW QUICKER AND SOW BETTER

Give your broadcasted seeds a more even distribution by sowing with a seed sower. They sow better and more quickly than you can by hand, and frequently pay for themselves in a single day by getting your seeds in before a rain. They are described on pages 56 and 62.



Milo Maize.

Feterita

Feterita has given most excellent results, particularly in dry seasons and when grown on dry land. In many respects it is like kaffir corn, but earlier; has a softer grain, and is adapted for the same purposes. It makes a heavy growth, stools heavily, as many as six to eight shoots come from a single root. It is among the earliest of the non-saccharine sorghums, and where the season is long may be planted after wheat is cut. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut, cured in a dry place and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn; the flour makes excellent pancakes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.60; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

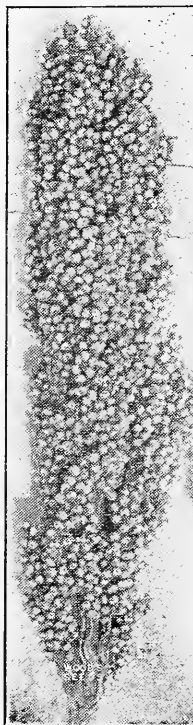
Not prepaid, lb. 16 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 11 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn

Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed; all kinds of stock like it. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

With cowpeas, sow broadcast one peck of kaffir corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 5 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb.



Kaffir Corn.



Shallu.

Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.



Teosinte.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart: 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.35.**

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

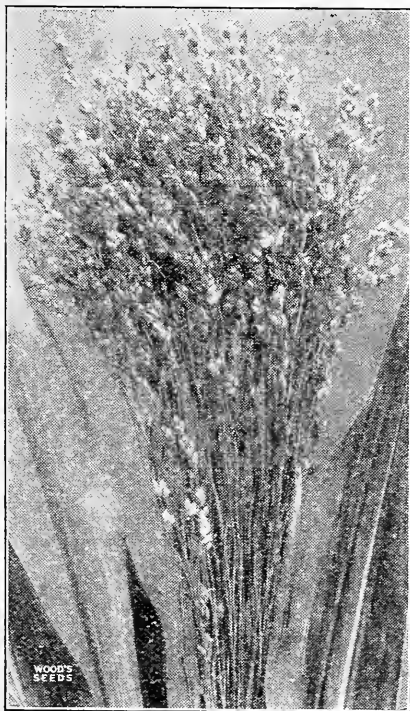
BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Over a period of a number of years the demand for broom corn has been constant. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, thinning out to stand 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage, as at this time it not only gives a greater weight of brush, but it makes a better wearing broom; cutting at this time also gives the brush the bright green color preferred by broom makers. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Standard Evergreen

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.60; 50 lbs. \$6.75.** Not prepaid, lb. 16 cts.; 10-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.

Broom Corn Culture.—A book on growing and marketing broom corn, \$1.00 postpaid.



Broom Corn.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

GOLDEN, or GERMAN MILLET

Golden or German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. It is a common mistake to suppose that it is particularly exhaustive to the land. It is exhaustive if allowed to stand till the seeds form, but millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, disking and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whip-poorwill or New Era is becoming quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay. Do not sow common or Western millet, as it does not do well in the South.

TENNESSEE GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $6\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb., bags extra.

SOUTHERN GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb., bags extra.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Billion Dollar Grass in the West.

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it.

By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.



Golden or German Millet.



Pearl Millet.

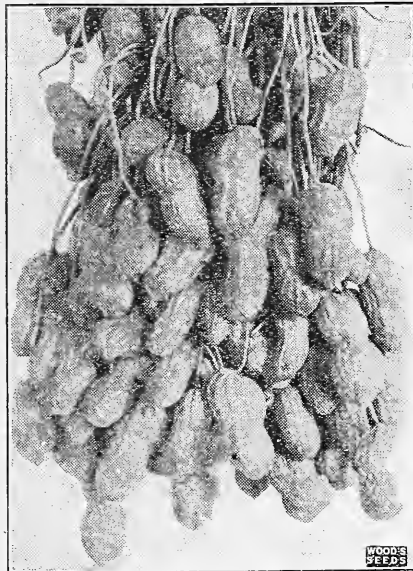
Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa

in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

Culture. Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.



Valencia Peanuts

Home Grown

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

IMPORTED VALENCIA PEANUTS.—Imported direct from Spain. For description and price, see page 4.

CHUFAS

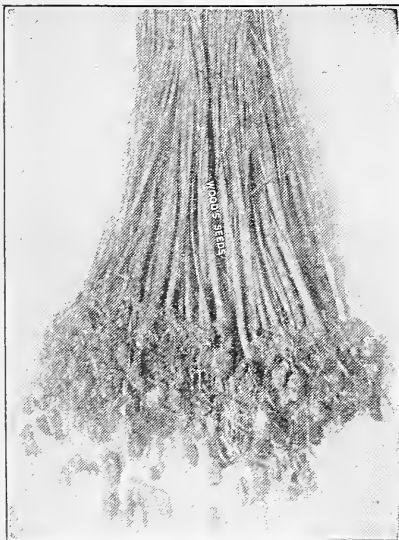
Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding

crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. **1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.40, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel (40 lbs.) \$5.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.35; 50 lbs. \$8.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.85; 50 lbs. \$7.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

Jumbo Strain

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.85; 50 lbs. \$7.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet

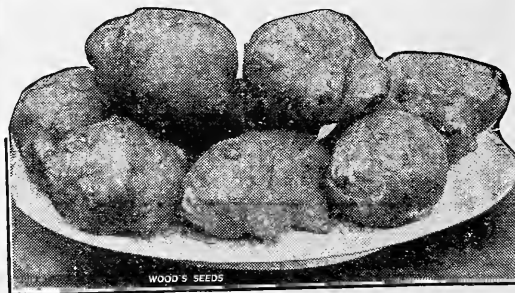
or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy

cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.00.



Cotton Seeds

All of our cottons are early types especially adapted for growing in Virginia and the Carolinas. Practically the whole cotton belt is infested with boll weevil, so you must plant an early cotton to beat him. To make the largest profit from your plantings you must grow a vigorous, large yielding cotton with the largest yield of lint—this means you must plant a well-bred variety. A few cents a pound more for well-bred cotton seeds means many dollars to you in the value of the crop.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

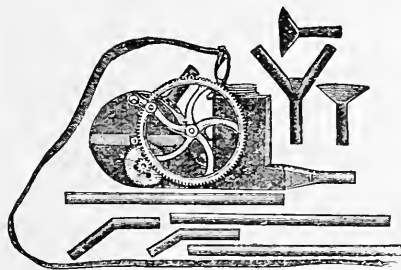
Wood's Ingold Cotton was bred up with two distinct objects in view—earliness and yield. We wanted a cotton early enough to get ahead of the boll weevil, but yield must not be sacrificed. Ingold, because of its earliness, usually makes a good crop before the boll weevil can have a chance to hurt it. It makes a heavy stalk with large branches starting close to the ground. We believe we are perfectly safe in claiming that Ingold will yield from 10 to 15 per cent more to the acre than the cottons as generally planted. We have reports of numerous crops of two bales and more to the acre. Although bred for earliness, it continues bearing till late in the season, is unusually storm-resistant, holding the cotton in the boll remarkably well. Another point in its favor is its adaptability to a variety of soils, doing well on sandy land. On good land it will yield at least 39 per cent lint with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple. In addition to earliness and yield, the grower who bred our Ingold had constantly in mind a type that was disease resistant. In this respect it is a distinct success, for it has proved its wonderful ability to resist disease when planted in infected territory. His breeding methods have been thorough and systematic to keep Ingold at the very highest point in earliness, productivity and disease resistance, all necessary if you are to get ahead of the boll weevil and make a profitable crop. Cotton, like corn and all other crops, has a tendency to revert or go back, so that it is only by persistent and skillful selection, saving seed stocks only from plants that conform to all requirements that our Ingold has been brought to a high degree of earliness, disease resistance and productiveness.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bushel \$2.60; 5-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Dry Powder Duster

—Dust your cotton two rows at once and as fast as you walk. This duster distributes arsenate of calcium, arsenate of lead, Paris green and other dry insecticides evenly and without waste to all parts of the plant. It is especially adapted for the smaller plantations where a larger duster would not be economical. By mail postpaid, \$10.00. Not prepaid, \$9.75.



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To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

A hardy, drought resistant cotton that opens its boll early enough to escape the boll weevil, and is rapidly displacing other big boll cottons in infected sections. It makes a medium sized stalk with branches sturdy enough to support the large heavy bolls. The staple is about an inch long, is strong and heavy, and averages 40 per cent lint. It is as free from disease as any big boll cotton and our seeds are grown in a section free from boll weevil. It can be described as a cotton with a big boll, one that will give an inch staple, will turn out 40 per cent lint, is early enough to beat the boll weevil and make a big crop to the acre. In a test of twenty-six stocks of cottons tested for yield, etc., in North Carolina, Cleveland Big Boll produced more lint to the acre than any other.

The plant breeding agronomist of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station inspected this crop and pronounced it "very uniform, true to type and free from anthracnose."

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bushel \$2.60; 5-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Improved Early King Cotton

In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent or where the season is short, an early maturing cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of the boll or length of lint. The Improved King will make its crop as early as any small and medium boll cotton except our Ingold. It makes a 3- to 4-foot plant with many small branches, and will average 38 per cent lint of medium length. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality; for the northern section of the cotton belt, especially North Carolina and South Carolina, it is an ideal variety, as it makes its crop in a short time and opens quickly.

Dr. Winters, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, says the King is one of the earliest cottons they have had in their tests and recommends it for planting in the Northern and Western sections of that State. It is equally as well adapted for growing in Virginia.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bushel \$2.60; 5-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Mitchell's Faultless Bred Cotton

In size of bolls, yield of lint and quality of staple the breeder of Mitchell's Faultless Bred describes it as the equal of Cleveland Big Boll, but distinctly earlier. It is a cross between a fine strain of Improved King and a well selected big boll type. It inherits the earliness of the King with the added advantage of producing a bigger boll and the larger yield characteristic of the big boll varieties. Faultless Bred is the result of continuous breeding and selection for 20 years to produce a decidedly more vigorous type of early, prolific and largest yield of lint, free of disease and distinctly a more desirable larger boll type, better five lock, better staple, more storm proof and drought resistant. It is distinctly early, a very prolific heavy fruiter and a large yielder of lint between a medium and large boll $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch staple.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bushel \$2.60; 5-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Standard Cotton Fertilizer

—Our cotton fertilizer gives a strong early growth, and produces

vigorous plants that will yield length and quality of fibre. Look on page 80 for analysis. Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.75; ton, \$36.00.

Wood's High Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 200-lb. bag, \$3.85; ton, \$36.50.**

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 5 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

Prepared especially for market growers who require a quick acting fertilizer to bring their crops to early maturity. This requires a high per cent of ammonia to give vegetables a quick growth. This high ammonia content also adapts it splendidly for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and abundant growth of the second crop. On such crops and on alfalfa it will pay handsomely in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings. For vegetables apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre; for grass and clover, 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.50; ton, \$43.00.**

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.75; ton, \$46.00.**

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.90; ton, \$17.50.**

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. **25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.65; 500 lbs., \$12.00; ton, \$45.00.**

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, and lawns. It contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts. The 1 lb and 2-lb. packages are in convenient sifter top cans.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent; Ammonia, 2 per cent; Potash, 4 per cent.

Corn requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Standard Corn Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.75; ton, \$36.00.**

This grade recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 4 per cent; Potash, 6 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.30; 200-lb. bag, \$4.35; ton, \$42.00.**

This grade recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Standard Cotton Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

Our Standard Cotton Fertilizer contains plant food in the proper portions to promote a strong early growth that will lessen injury caused by the boll weevil, and produce vigorous plants that will yield length and quality of fibre. Apply 400 to 500 lbs. to the acre; on light sandy land divide the fertilizer and make two or three applications. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.75; ton, \$36.00.**

Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent; Ammonia, 2 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

Prepared especially for use when starting a new lawn, top dressing and renovating old lawns, and for applying on grass and clover fields. Quick in action and lasting in results. **10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 200-lb. bag, \$3.75; ton, \$36.00.**

This grade recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Soluble Potash, 2 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.20; ton, \$40.00.**

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. **Price, not prepaid, 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.60; 200-lb. bag, \$6.80; 5 bags or more, \$6.70 per bag. Price fluctuates.**

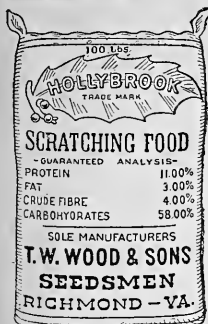
Lime Marl

A quickly soluble form of lime that will release the natural fertilizers in the soil and make them available as plant food; sweetens sour or acid soils and aids the decomposition of vegetable matter. It will enrich your soil while burnt lime will destroy plant food and waste the nitrogen, the most costly plant food. Lime Marl increases production, helps to convert organic matter into available plant food. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.15; ton, \$10.00.**

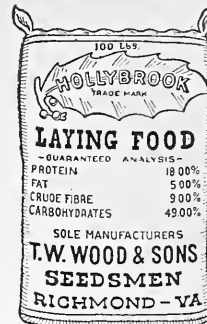
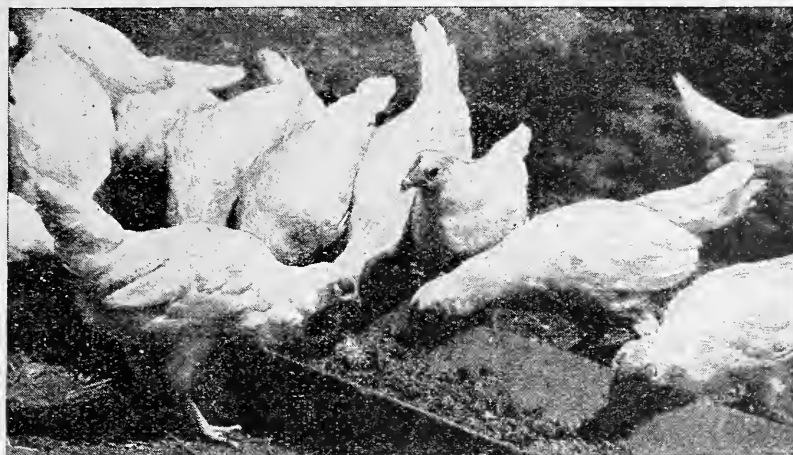
NO DUST

Wood's High Grade Poultry Foods

NO GRIT



Made daily in our up-to-date mixing plant, thoroughly cleaned and free from dust.



Our scratch foods contain eight or more seeds and grains in proper proportions for a complete ration.

Hollybrook Scratching Food.—Put up especially for prize birds, or where a very high-grade poultry food is desired. It consists of the best grains and seeds, including sunflower and white corn which is more desirable from a plumage standpoint than yellow corn. Hollybrook Scratching Food is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South, and we believe it is the best balanced and cleanest food on the market today. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Wood's Scratch Food.—One of our original mixtures put up to supply the demand for a complete food of reliable quality at a moderate price. This food has proved very popular for general feeding, its high protein making it very desirable for laying hens. Contains yellow corn and sunflower in addition to other ingredients, and is recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.80.

Wood's Pamunkey Scratch Food—This is a general purpose scratch food of unusual value. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds mixed in the right proportions to give excellent results. A well-balanced food, very popular with thousands of poultry raisers. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 65c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 35c; 50-lb. bag \$1.45; 100-lb. bag \$2.75.

Hollybrook Developing Food—Especially prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. This food is composed of whole grains or cracked to a moderate size that is readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture.—We have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is used by the most successful pigeon breeders. Contains Canada field peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of pigeons.
WITH CORN—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.10; 100-lb. bag \$4.00.
WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$2.20; 100-lb. bag \$4.25.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal.—For better quality of eggs the use of green food during the winter is most essential. Green Cut Alfalfa furnishes just what is needed. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.75.

Charcoal.—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of poultry. Three sizes—Grade A (fine), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium), for newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse), for fowls. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. carton 35c.**
Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells.—Essential as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. Should be kept constantly before fowls. Two sizes, coarse and fine. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 25c; 50-lb. bag 60c; 100-lb. bag \$1.00.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c.; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.30.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.
BUCKWHEAT FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.70; 100-lb. bag \$3.25.

Write for "WOOD'S POULTRY FEEDS AND NEEDS." This is a monthly publication giving timely information for each month.

Hollybrook Laying Food. (Dry Mash).—An excellent mash food, containing meatscraps, alfalfa meal and other elements necessary for egg production. Every poultryman realizes the value of a mash food supplied constantly to fowls during the winter months and for general use. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.70; 100-lb. bag \$3.25.

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food. (Dry Mash).—This food consists of our regular Hollybrook Laying Food, with a larger proportion of meat scraps, and also Rust's Egg Producer. Puts fowls in condition after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of fall and winter eggs. Do not feed it during hot weather. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.75.

Wood's Pamunkey Laying Mash—A high grade mash made from selected grains; contains a smaller proportion of meat scraps than our famous Hollybrook Laying Food. It is a highly nutritious, palatable balanced ration containing every ingredient necessary for the profitable feeding of laying hens. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75cts.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$1.65; 100-lb. bag \$3.10.

Hollybrook Chick Food.—Carefully prepared to fully nourish and sustain young chicks from hatching until practically full grown. This is a very high-grade chick food, containing only the very best quality of ingredients that will keep young chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.80; 100-lb. bag \$3.40.

Pratts Growing Mash with Buttermilk—For growing youngsters. The bone, muscle and feather builder. Ingredients: Dried buttermilk, feeding oat meal, corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran (with ground screenings not exceeding mill run), meat scrap, bone meal, fish meal. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90 cts.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 25-lb. bag \$1.25; 50-lb. bag \$2.25; 100-lb. bag \$4.25.

Meat Scraps—During the spring, fall and winter meat scraps should be a part of the daily ration of every fowl, young or old. For increased egg production during cool weather, we recommend meat scraps very highly, as it contains a large percentage of protein, which is essential for thriving flocks. We offer two grades with proportionate prices: **Wood's Premier Meat Scraps**, analyzing 55%-60% protein, and **Hollybrook Meat Scraps**, analyzing 45%-55% protein. Both can be relied upon to give complete satisfaction.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.10.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 80c; 50-lb. bag \$2.75; 100-lb. bag \$5.10.

HOLLYBROOK MEAT SCRAPS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.00.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 70c; 50-lb. bag \$2.50; 100-lb. bag \$4.50.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit.—Indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium and large. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 30c; 50-lb. bag 70c; 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.10.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 80c.; 50-lb. bag \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.75.

Write us for prices on oats for sprouting, kaffir corn and milo maize for feeding; also bran, ship stuff, corn and corn meal.

Rust's Poultry Preparations

Rust's Egg Producer is a tonic and conditioner for poultry. It is a preparation made up of eggs, plumage, growth and development. Each ingredient performs a certain duty. It is not a food or stimulant, but keeps the poultry in a healthy, vigorous and productive condition. Rust's Egg Producer is highly concentrated and is fed in small proportions (a heaping tablespoonful mixed in the morning mash being enough for 12 to 15 fowls) which makes it the most economical preparation for its purpose. Grains and feed do not contain all the elements needed for large egg production, that is why Rust's Egg Producer should be added to supply the deficiency. It also makes tardy pullets prompt to lay, shortens the moulting period of fowls and by supplying bone-making material prevents leg weakness. Although especially valuable to use in winter, in consequence of the high price of eggs, it is of great value at all seasons and many are using it with decided advantage and profit the whole year round. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by feeding Rust's Egg Producer. A trial package will convince you. Full directions for feeding in each package.

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid		Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 lb. trial pkge.....	\$.30	\$.25	10 lb. pkge.	\$1.75	\$1.50
2 1/2 lb. pkge. ....	.60	.50	25 lb. pkge.	3.85	3.25
6 lb. pkge.	1.20	1.00			

Rust's Climax Condition Powder

—Mixed with the mash food and fed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chicks are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from Diarrhoea, Gapes, Cholera and other poultry diseases, which often means the difference between success and failure in poultry raising. Rust's Climax Condition Powder also makes the young chicks develop their plumage and growth faster on the same amount of feed, putting them in the market or laying condition weeks sooner than they would without this powder. Experience shows that Rust's Climax Condition Powder is equally good for horses, stock, cattle and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. Rust's Climax Condition Powder contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.



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	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
13-oz. pkge.	\$.30	\$.25
2-lb. pkge.60	.50
5-lb. pkge.	1.15	1.00
8-lb. pkge.	1.70	1.50
20-lb. pkge.	3.70	3.25

Rust's Mite Liquid For Exterminating Mites—The Fowls' Greatest Enemy.

—This preparation is put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night after the fowls have gone to roost, cover their bodies and suck their blood, returning in the day time to their hiding places. By spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all the cracks and crevices once or twice a week you can rid your poultry house of mites. Price, not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50 cts.; 2-quart can 80 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.40; 5-gal. can, \$6.00.

Rust's Water Glass Put Up Especially for Preserving Eggs.

—Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of Rust's Water Glass will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. Price, not prepaid, 1 qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.

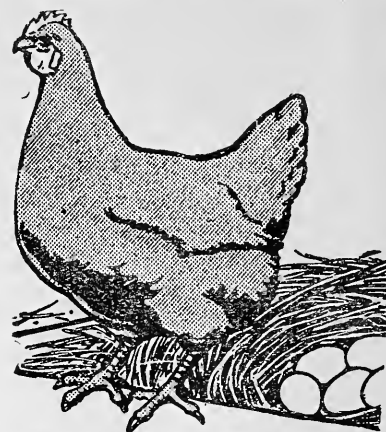


Rust's Egg Record —For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request.

MACNAIR'S BARNYARD PROTECTOR.—Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. By mail postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 85 cts. Not prepaid, 7-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 75 cts.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE.—An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. Price postpaid, 50 cts. each. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each.

CARBOL.—Is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.



Rust's Roup Powder For Roup, Catarrh, Colds, Etc., in Fowls and Pigeons.

—Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultry man should take precautions to safeguard his flocks against this deadly disease. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. Rust's Roup Powder kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from this dreaded disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Rust's Mite Liquid.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
3-oz. box	\$.30	\$.25
8-oz. box .....	.55	.50
18-oz. box	1.10	1.00

Rust's Roup Pills For Treating Individual Cases of Roup, Etc.

—These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
50 pills in box	\$.30	\$.25
112 pills in box .....	.55	.50
250 pills in box	1.10	1.00

Rust's Lice Powder For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals.

—This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder has been used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
5-oz. box	\$.15	\$.10
15-oz. box .....	.30	.25
48-oz. box .....	.60	.50

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—By mail postpaid, small size, 35 cts.; large size 65 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY.—By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

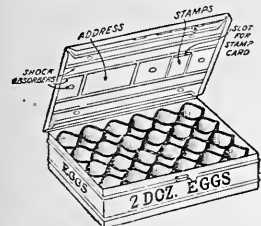
CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX (Sorehead) REMEDY.—By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—By mail postpaid, 1-oz. pkg., 15 cts.; 2 1/2-oz. pkg., 30 cts.

Egg Boxes and Shipping Coops

Metal Egg Crates



side wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
1½ doz. size	\$1.35	\$1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.65	2.50



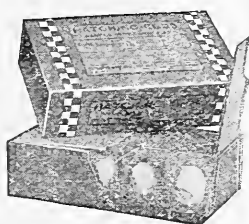
New Model Metal Edge Filler

Combination Metal Crates

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)	2.65	2.50

ANDERSONS "HATCHANEGG" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
15-egg size	\$.35 \$2.90	\$.25 \$2.50
30-egg size	.55 5.35	.45 4.75

Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

—This is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 50c each; \$5.25 doz.
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$6.50 doz.
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high.
By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.

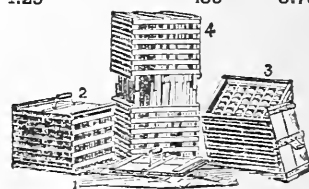
PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

A safe and economical box for sending eggs by parcel post. The entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured.

Capacity	Each	Postpaid, Doz.	Not Prepaid, Each	Doz.
4-doz. size	.35	3.15	.25	2.75
5-doz. size	.40	3.75	.30	3.25
6-doz. size	.45	4.25	.35	3.75

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz., complete, ready for shipment.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Dozen
6-doz. egg size	\$.75	\$.60	\$ 6.25
12-doz. egg size	.88	.70	6.75
15-doz. egg size	.95	.75	7.25

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50 cts. per set, postpaid.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands

White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for Pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. By Mail, Postpaid, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 60 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.



Champion Leg Bands



125

PAT. APPLIED FOR

—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 25 cts.; 40 for 50 cts.; 100 for 65 cts.

Perfect Poultry Punch

—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.

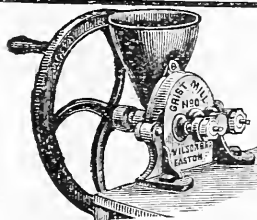


Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, each \$3.00.

The X-Ray Egg Tester

—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 50 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 40 cts.



Family Grist Mill

—Made especially to grind grain flour, rice, corn meal, coffee, spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill —Made similar to the above for grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4½ inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters No. 7, each.....\$19.75

Poultry Killing Knife —Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. PRICE, POSTPAID, 65 cts. each.

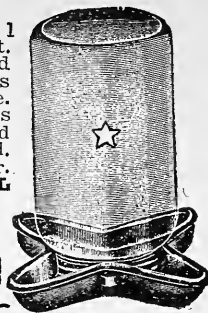
Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape-worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. PRICE, POSTPAID, 30 cts. each.

Glass Nest Eggs —These eggs are made of first-class tint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.

Knox Nest Eggs —The Naphthaline Nest Egg keeps the nest sweet and pure. Simply used by placing in nest under nesting material. They should not come in contact with the eggs for any length of time, as the hen's eggs will become tainted. For this reason we recommend that they be put under the nesting material. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6 cts. each; 65 cts. per dozen.

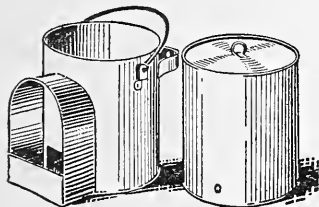
Poultry Fountains and Feeders

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder — Will fill pt., qt. or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 15 cts. each; **\$1.40 per doz.** **NOT PREPAID**, 10 cts. each; **\$1.20 per doz.**



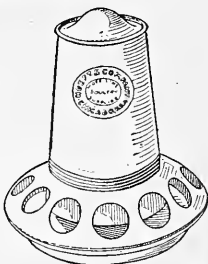
Duplex Wall Fountain

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fountain, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 1-gal. size, **\$1.40 each**; 2-gal. size, **\$1.70 each.** **NOT PREPAID**, 1-gal. size, **\$1.25 each**; 2-gal. size, **\$1.50 each.**



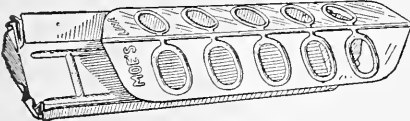
Moe's Magazine Chic Feeder and Waterer

—A new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder top with a spiral thread so it can be adjusted up or down to feed the various kinds of grain. It can also be used as a drinking fountain, as the magazine is water and air tight. No. 18—Diameter of feeder 8 1/4 inches. Capacity 2 quarts. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 80 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 65 cts. each; **\$7.80 per doz.**



Aluminum Feeding Troughs

—Buttermilk Feeding Troughs, made of pure aluminum, which is not affected by the acids of milk and similar feeds. The Trough and top



are each stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding Top makes it easy to clean and fill. Made in two sizes. No. 69—Length 10 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 65 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 50 cts. each; **\$6.00 per doz.** No. 70—Length 20 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, **\$1.05.** **NOT PREPAID**, 90 cts. each; **\$10.80 per doz.**

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeders

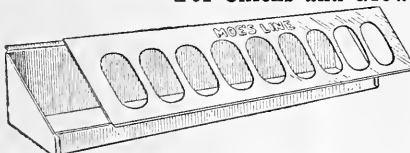
A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. The most popular baby chick feeder on the market. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.



No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 25 cts. each. **NOT PREPAID**, 15 cts. each; **\$1.80 per doz.** No. 12—Diameter 8 1/4 inches with 12 holes. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 25 cts. each; **\$3.00 per doz.** **NOT PREPAID**, 25 cts. each; **\$3.00 per doz.**

Moe's Single Feeding Trough

For Chicks and Growing Stock



Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes. Can be hung on the wall. No. 55—Length 12 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 50 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 35 cts. each; **\$4.20 per doz.** No. 57—Length 24 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 75 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 55 cts. each; **\$6.60 per doz.**

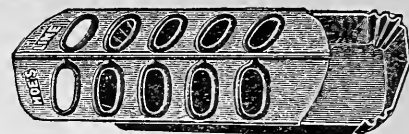
Grit and Shell Box

—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, **\$1.20 each.** **NOT PREPAID**, **\$1.00 each.**



Moe's Eclipse Feeding Trough

—A new popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean. Made in two sizes.



No. 27—Length 10 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 35 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 25 cts. each; **\$3.00 per doz.**

No. 28—Length 20 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 50 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 40 cts. each; **\$4.80 per doz.**

Moe's Sanitary Feeding Troughs

(For Grown Fowls.—Suitable for dry feed, wet mash, or water. The tops slide off, so the pan can be easily cleaned, and filled. Made of the best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. The edges of the slotted openings are all turned over and smoothly finished. No



sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Made in two sizes. No. 21—Length 12 inches. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 55 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 40 cts. each; **\$4.80 per doz.**

Moe's Double Feeding Troughs (For Chicks and Growing Stock).—Made of best

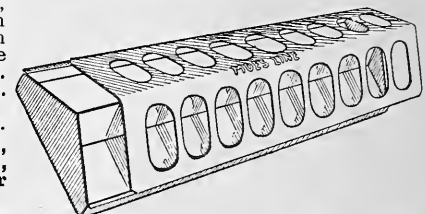
quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes.

No. 58—Length 12 ins.

BY MAIL POSTPAID, 60 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 45 cts. each; **\$5.40 per doz.**

No. 60—Length 24 ins.

BY MAIL POSTPAID, 90 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 70 cts. each; **\$8.40 per doz.**



Standard Dry Food Hopper

—These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about three quarts, and the smaller one for beef scrap, holding about one and one-half quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, **\$1.20 each.** **NOT PREPAID**, **\$1.00 each.**



Moe's Dry Mash Hopper

—Easy to fill. No waste. Rat proof.

This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and can be hung on the wall the desired distance from the floor. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the fowls and the taper shape of the bottom—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting it. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes.

No. 35—10-qt. capacity. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, **\$1.90.** **NOT PREPAID**, **\$1.50 each.**

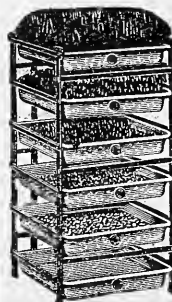
No. 36—14-qt. capacity. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, **\$2.40.** **NOT PREPAID**, **\$2.00 each.**



Galvanized Oat Sprouter

—Made entirely of metal. Strong

and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five have perforated bottoms to secure proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans 16 in. by 18 in. Packed knocked down. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Price, not prepaid, **\$6.00.**



Old Reliable Incubators and Brooders

We are distributors for the Old Reliable Standard Incubators, Oil Burning Hovers and Coal Burning Brooders, which we fully recommend to our customers as being the very best that money can buy. They have given success in all altitudes and climates for over forty-one years, and are covered by a money-back guarantee.

RELIABLE STANDARD INCUBATORS



The World's Famous Standard Reliable Incubators are built to give service and last a lifetime. They have double wood walls, heavily insulated and packed so that outside weather changes does not effect the egg chamber. They have a double heating system with heater incased in end of machine, every bit of heat is utilized. This means a saving of one-third of the oil. They have a warm nursery tray under egg tray. Equipped with a sensitive brass regulator that is simple and easy to adjust to a fraction of a degree, and has a

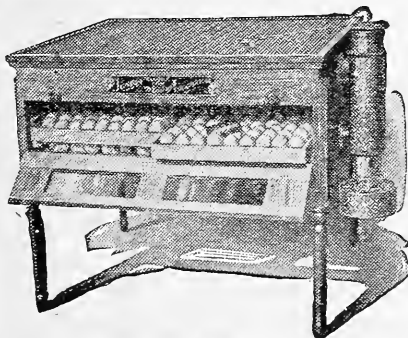
Reliable Standard Incubators.

Standard tested thermometer. These Incubators will hatch every hatchable egg with the least care and attention. They are made in both the Hot Air and Hot Water Styles. The Hot Water machines have Copper Tanks. Each incubator furnished complete ready to operate.

No.	Size	Kind	Price
49A	100 egg	Hot Air	\$22.50
51	140 egg	Hot Air	31.00
53	240 egg	Hot Air	43.00
55	350 egg	Hot Air	51.00
57	450 egg	Hot Air	59.00
77	700 egg	Hot Air	98.00
50A	100 egg	Hot Water	28.00
52	140 egg	Hot Water	37.00
54	240 egg	Hot Water	51.50
56	350 egg	Hot Water	63.00
58	450 egg	Hot Water	74.00
78	700 egg	Hot Water	122.00

RELIABLE JUNIOR INCUBATOR

The Reliable Junior is made on the same principle as the Reliable Standard Incubator, but has single wood walls with packing and insulation in top to retain the heat, and the Heater is on the outside at end. They have a double heating system, nursery tray, sensitive, easy to adjust regulator, and tested thermometer. Fully equipped. Made in both Hot Air and Hot Water Styles. Hot Water Machines have Copper Tanks. This is a good serviceable incubator.



Reliable Junior Incubators.

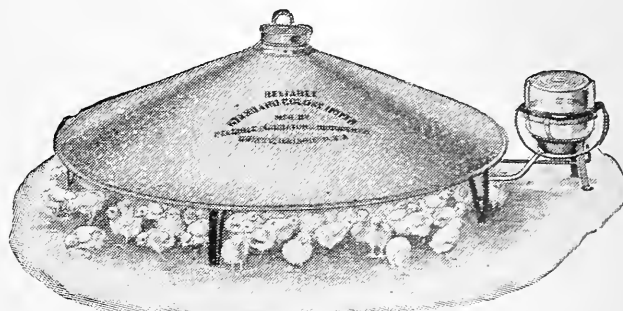
No.	Size	Kind	Price
81	70 egg	Hot Air	\$15.50
83	125 egg	Hot Air	23.50
85	240 egg	Hot Air	33.00
82	70 egg	Hot Water	17.00
84	125 egg	Hot Water	28.00
86	240 egg	Hot Water	37.00

Tycos Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **BY MAIL, POST-PAID, 80c.**



THE NEW IMPROVED RELIABLE STANDARD BLUE FLAME, WICKLESS, OIL HEATED COLONY HOVER



No. 1. 42-in. Hover, 500-Chick Size.

Raise all your chicks with this Blue Flame Hover. It burns Coal Oil or Kerosene with a clear, blue flame, with no fumes or odors. Gives all the heat necessary under canopy regardless of weather changes and without worry or bother. It works on a positive Oil Level and is Valveless—no overflowing, no valves or packing nut arrangements to leak oil. Burner is connected to feed pipe by means of a flexible tube with oil-tight connections—cannot leak. Can be instantly adjusted to any size flame desired by indicator under oil fount. As easy to operate as a house lamp. Absolutely safe and dependable.

No.	Size Hover	Capacity	Weight Complete	Price Complete
0	30-inch	350 Chicks or less	30 lbs.	\$17.50
1	42-inch	500 Chicks or less	38 lbs.	18.50
2	52-inch	1000 Chicks or less	45 lbs.	21.50

RELIABLE STANDARD COAL BURNING BROODER

These Coal Burning Brooders have a Pouch Feed Door, Four-Inch Flue and Screw Draft in Ash Pit Door so that soft coal can be burned successfully. Has 10% larger Coal capacity, and weighs fully 15% more than stoves used in brooder of similar sizes. Have rocker self-cleaning grates, preventing ashes from banking up against the castings. Insuring radiation of all the heat to the outside. Have all latest Patents and Improvements. Fully Guaranteed.



Reliable Standard Coal Burning Brooder.

No.	Size	Capacity	Shipping Weight	Price Complete
9	42-in.	500 or less	80 lbs.	\$21.50
10	52-in.	1000 or less	106 lbs.	26.50

Incubator Hygrometers —Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Write for Special Catalogue of Reliable Incubators and Hovers. Mailed free on request.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is easy to handle, and is always ready. For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of dry powdered arsenate of lead, or ½ lb. to 1 lb. paris green. Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.00; 10 gals. \$5.00; barrel \$16.50. (No charge for container.)

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead or ½ lb. to 1 lb. paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Soluble Oil —For bad cases of San Jose scale, oyster shell, terrapin and lecanium scales that are not readily controlled by lime-sulphur. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. 95 cts.; gal. \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture —This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 3 gals. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. We handle only the dry powdered arsenate of lead, which has proved in every way superior and more economical than the paste. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$9.50. Cannot be mailed.

Black Leaf Special Nicotine Dust —Many insects attack vegetables on the under side of the leaf where liquid sprays cannot reach them. Black Leaf Special is the strongest nicotine dust guaranteed to contain not less than 2% of actual free nicotine. It kills even the most resistant aphids, such as attack cucumbers, melons and peas as well as those that attack other garden vegetables. Apply it with a good dust gun like the Dry Powder Duster described on page 87. 10 to 20 lbs. will dust an acre of cucumbers and melons. Apply 40 to 50 lbs. per acre on garden peas. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 25-lb. pkg. \$5.00; 50-lb. pkg. \$9.50; 100-lb. pkg. \$18.00. Cannot be mailed.

Formalin —Prevents scab on potatoes and smut in grain crops. ½ pint 30 cts.; pint 50 cts.; qt. 90 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.75; gallon \$3.25. Cannot be mailed.



Use it to give your vegetables and flowers a quick and sturdy growth on which earliness and yield largely depend. It is highly concentrated, readily soluble and quickly assimilated. The 1-lb. and 2-lb. packages are in convenient sifter top cans. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.

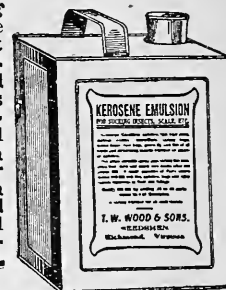
Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.75. Cannot be mailed.

Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Contains neither paris green, arsenic nor strychnine that might burn the foliage. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 85 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.80. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Grafting Wax —By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.

Black Leaf 40 —For Sucking Insects. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

Kerosene Emulsion —For Sucking insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready to use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Not prepaid, qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.



Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. And kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap).—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Thy-Cresol —A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By mail postpaid, small bottles, 30 cts.; large bottles, 50 cts. Not prepaid, small bottles, 25 cts.; large bottles, 40 cts.; qt. 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.



Sulpho-Tobacco Soap —A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. 3-oz. cake, 15 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 30 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

Stimulant —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

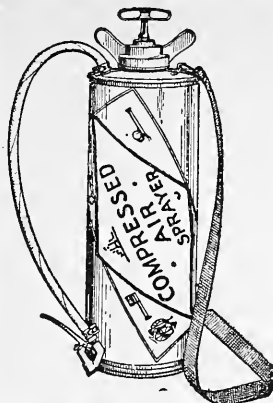


Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Powdered Sulphur —Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux mixture, Paris green, arsenate of lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur.

By mail Not
Postpaid. Prepaid.
Galvanized Steel Tank \$6.90 \$6.50
Brass Tank 9.90 9.50
Extra Nozzles, \$2.00 each.



Bucket Spray Pump—A self-acting pump made entirely of brass except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals.



Bucket
Spray
Pump

Has brass ball valves, hemp packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.95. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

Hand Sprayer

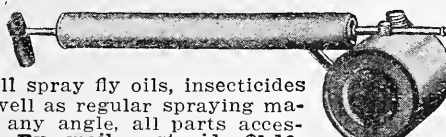


Hand
Sprayer.

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.

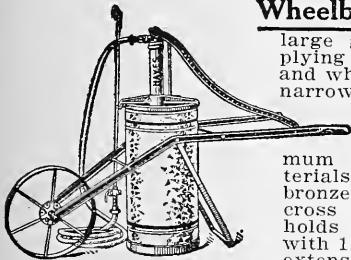
Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, 90 cts.



Continuous.

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump



—An ideal outfit for large gardens, poultry plants, for applying spray solutions, disinfectants and whitewash. Goes anywhere through narrow openings like a wheelbarrow.

The extra long handle and large air chamber develop 150 to 200 lbs. pressure with minimum effort. Made of the best materials, all working parts of brass or bronze. The cart is strong, all steel and cross braced. The galvanized tank holds 12½ gallons. Fully equipped with 12½ feet of hose, nozzle and 8-foot extension pipe with stop cock. Complete, \$25.50.

Combination Sprayer

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$8.00.

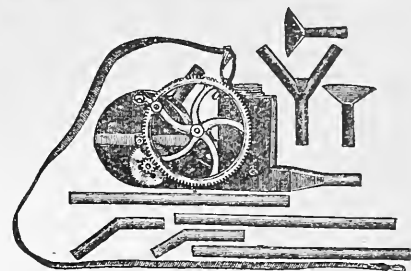
Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$4.95. Not prepaid, \$4.75.



Combination Sprayer.

Dry Powder Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like dry arsenate of lead, slug shot and Paris green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail, postpaid, \$10.00. Not prepaid, \$9.75.



Feeny Dust Gun



Feeny Dust Gun.

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

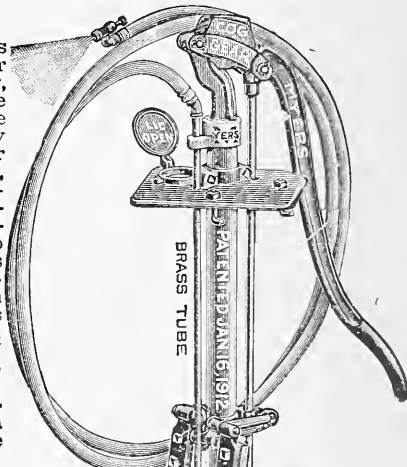
Scollay Plant Sprinkler

—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and foliage. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work.

Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$17.00.



Barrel
Spray
Pump

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE. — Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. \$1.00 each. By mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

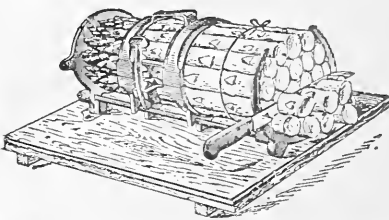
VERMOREL NOZZLE. — Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 85c. each. By mail, postpaid, 90c.

RUBBER HOSE. — For Bucket Pump and Compressed Air Sprayer use ¾ inch size; for Combination, Barrel and Wheelbarrow Sprayer use ½ inch size. By mail, postpaid, ¾ inch, 17c per foot; ½ inch, 20c per foot. Not prepaid, ¾ inch, 15c per foot; ½ inch, 18c per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ½-inch sizes, 10 cts each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 30c each. By mail, 35c.

Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.25. Not prepaid, \$3.00.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide.



By mail, postpaid, 40 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35 cts. each; dozen \$3.75.

Pruning Shears —A1. — A first quality shear with high grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

A3.—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

A4.—A good shear at a low price; 8½ inches long; steel blade and cast handle; strong coil spring. By mail, postpaid, 60 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.

Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By mail, postpaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.30.

Steel Garden Weeder —One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Spading Forks —Three Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle. Length 10 inches; forks 3½ inches. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

FOUR TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3-tine. Finished in red enamel, polished points, hardwood handle. Length 10 inches; forks 3½ inches. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

GARDEN TROWELS



Galvanized Garden Trowel

Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece. By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.

Steel Garden Trowel —Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

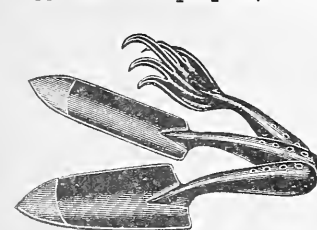


Transplanting Trowel

—The blade is 6 inches long, 1¾ inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel.

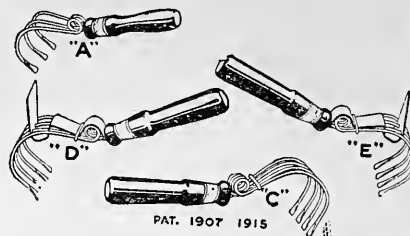
By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Dandelion Weeder A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Three Piece Garden Set

—A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished in black enamel. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts.



Spring Tooth Weeders

You cannot realize how handy they are till you use one. They are light in weight, but strongly made of the best material. They are practical and durable, time and strength savers.

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Style A—	30c	25c
Style C—	40c	35c
Style D—	50c	45c
Style E—	50c	45c

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Jute String —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.40.

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bale \$4.25.

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000		Per 100	500	1000
4 inch ..	\$.25	\$.85	\$1.50	10 inch	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$9.50
6 inch ..	.45	1.35	2.59	12 inch	1.40	6.50	12.00
8 inch ..	1.00	4.00	7.50	3½ inch wired tree labels ..	.40	1.20	2.00

Waterproof Paper Pots —Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use.

	By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
Width	Per 25	50	100	
2½ inch ..	\$.35	\$.55	\$.85	\$.25
3 inch ..	.40	.65	1.05	.30
4 inch ..	.65	1.00	1.65	.50
				.80
				1.40
				11.50

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and could not do without them. Send for complete catalog.

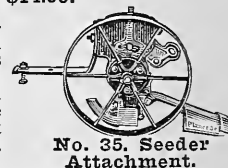
DRILLS

No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$20.00.

No. 4 Drill opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$21.00.

No. 31 Drill plants in drills any depth you like, and, like No. 4, the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The cultivating attachments are a cultivating steel to open rows, a 5-prong cultivator for deep or shallow work; 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price, \$14.00.

No. 35. Seeder Attachment. With it anyone who has a Planet Jr. wheel hoe can complete his assortment of tools. Fits any Planet Jr. single and double wheel hoe except No. 33 Single Wheel Hoe and Fire Fly Plow. It is attached by a single bolt and sows in straight even rows at a uniform depth and covers the seeds. Price, \$6.75.



PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$10.25.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$8.50.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$6.50.

No. 119. Plow and Cultivator. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$5.50.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$12.50

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.40.

RICHMOND, VA.

About Warranting Seeds

About Warranting Seeds

—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

“We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded.”

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SEEDSMEN

RICHMOND, VA.

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Be sure you have written your name,
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your order.

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

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Bulk limit to all zones, 84 inches.

Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post.

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POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Seventh Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Eighth Zone All over 1,800 Miles
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
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66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
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69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

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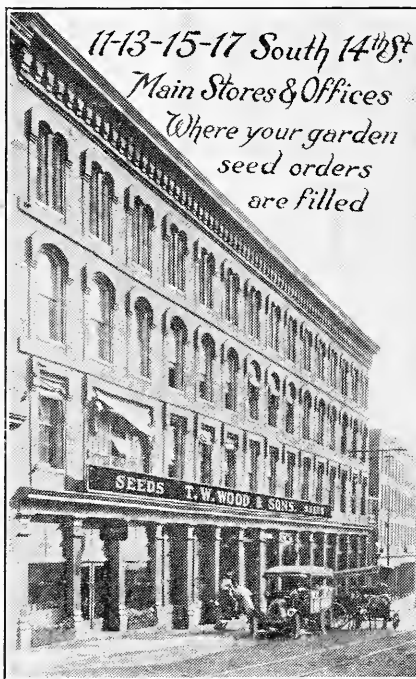
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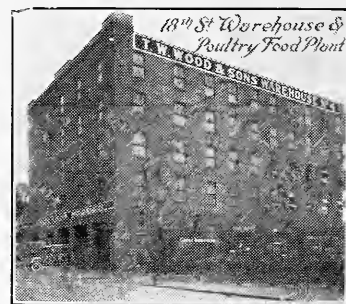
Where we started. Only 12 x 24 feet of space.



Garden seed storage warehouse and where Rust's Poultry Preparations are put up.



These illustrations tell the story of our growth from a one storied 12 x 24 store to a business requiring nine buildings and acres of floor space.



The "Big Warehouse" equipped with the most improved machinery for cleaning seeds and preparing poultry foods.



Where our printing is done. A complete printing plant and bindery.

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